

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

PRICES SENT FREE.  
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,  
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 164-

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1926.

ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice

**BUSINESS** communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the **MANAGER**. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

**ALL REMITTANCES** should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

**MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS** whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

|             | Local.   | Mofussil. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 5 Year ..   | Rs. 25   | Rs. 30    |
| 6 Months .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15    |
| 3 Months .. | Rs. 6-4  | Rs. 7-8   |
| 1 Month ..  | Rs. 2-2  | Rs. 2-8   |

Subscription to Foreign Countries  
Rs. 50 per year.

**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

### SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.  
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7  
**PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE**  
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.  
**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

### AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA  
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.  
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.  
Phone No. 670.  
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—  
Vegetarian Federal Union,  
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.  
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.  
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.  
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.  
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.  
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.  
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Vira), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Vanilla Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.  
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.  
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.  
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.  
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.  
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,  
Behind Currency Bank.  
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.  
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.  
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.  
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.  
25 per cent. Commission to Convancers on First 12 months' subscription.  
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:  
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA (Incorporated in England)

#### MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

|         |                   |             |        |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1926    |                   |             |        |
| 17 July | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,568 |
| 24 "    | RAZMAK            | NALDERA *   | 16,993 |
| 31 "    | RAWALPINDI        | ..          | 16,619 |
| 7 Aug.  | RAZMAK            | RAJPUTANA * | 16,586 |
| 14 "    | CHINA             | ..          | 7,953  |
| 21 "    | RAZMAK            | NARKUNDA *  | 16,227 |
| 28 "    | KAISAR-I-<br>HIND | ..          | 11,436 |
| 4 Sept. | RAZMAK            | MACEDONIA * | 11,659 |
| 11 "    | KASHMIR           | ..          | 9,985  |
| 18 "    | DEVANHA           | MOOLTAN *   | 20,847 |
| 25 "    | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,568 |
| 2 Oct.  | RAZMAK            | ..          | 10,002 |
| 9 "     | RAWALPINDI        | ..          | 16,619 |
| 16 "    | MALWA *           | ..          | 20,857 |
| 23 "    | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,586 |
| 30 "    | RAZMAK            | MOREA *     | 10,918 |
| 6 Nov.  | KAISAR-I-<br>HIND | ..          | 11,430 |
| 13 "    | RAZMAK            | NALDERA *   | 16,993 |
| 20 "    | RANCHI            | ..          | 16,500 |
| 27 "    | RAZMAK            | MANTUA *    | 10,902 |
| 4 Dec.  | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,568 |
| 11 "    | RAZMAK            | NARKUNDA *  | 16,227 |
| 18 "    | RAWALPINDI        | ..          | 16,619 |
| 25 "    | RAZMAK            | MACEDONIA * | 11,089 |
| 1927    |                   |             |        |
| 1 Jan.  | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,586 |
| 8 "     | RAZMAK            | MOOLTAN *   | 20,847 |
| 15 "    | KAISAR-I-<br>HIND | ..          | 11,430 |
| 22 "    | RAZMAK            | MALWA *     | 10,941 |
| 29 "    | RANCHI            | ..          | 16,650 |
| 5 Feb.  | RAZMAK            | MALWA *     | 20,857 |
| 12 "    | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,500 |
| 19 "    | RAZMAK            | MOREA *     | 10,918 |
| 26 "    | RAWALPINDI        | ..          | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar.  | RAZMAK            | NALDERA ..  | 15,993 |
| 12 "    | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,586 |
| 19 "    | RAZMAK F.I.       | ..          | 16,002 |
| 26 "    | CHINA S.A.        | ..          | 7,952  |
| 2 "     | KAISAR-I-<br>HIND | ..          | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr.  | NARKUNDA          | ..          | 16,227 |
| 9 "     | RANCHI            | ..          | 16,650 |
| 16 "    | RAZMAK I.         | ..          | 10,902 |
| 23 "    | RAJPUTANA         | ..          | 16,590 |
| 30 "    | MOOLTAN           | ..          | 20,847 |

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA  
PER WORD

## CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

**WANTED**—A GRADUATE with Persian to join service immediately. Experienced man preferred. Apply with testimonials stating the salary expected to the **MANAGER**, New English School, Nadiad, A 26924

**WANTED**—A COMPOUNDER. An honest and hardworking for a dispensary at Girgaum Back Road. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. R. V. JALPADE, No. 1, Charni Road, opp. Kemp and Co. A R3426

**WANTED**—Energetic and Reliable ADVERTISMENT CANVASSERS for a Nationalist English Daily on salary and Commission. Apply with particulars of past experience to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

**WANTED**—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Dabholkar, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the **MANAGER**, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. A

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**EXPERIENCED CINEMATOGRAPHER** open to join at once first class camera work and production. N. BOSE, G1, Bow Bazar, CALCUTTA. B R3431

**SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCED MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE** seeks flying or residential TUTOR in any respectable family. Teaches students up to Matric. All subject including Persian and Urdu with guaranteed success. Apply to **SYED QAMRUL HODA**, 96, Nagdevi Street, Dava-khama Akir, Bombay. B R3432

## HOUSES &amp; FLATS TO LET

**TO BE LET**—ROOMS and GODOWNS in Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty. C R3438

**TO BE LET** to Hindus only—FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty. C R3437

**GODOWN and WAREHOUSE TO LET** at Gorupdeo Road, Tank Bunder, (near Rey Road Station). For further particulars apply to **THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS COMPANY, LTD.**, 16, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. C 26927

**POONA**—TO LET for Season—Vegetarian Hindus only, ground floor big Bungalow with garden, drawing, dining, 4 bed rooms, bath, kitchen, store-room, servants' quarters, garage. Apply Box No. 1754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R3492

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

**FINEST DESSERT PEARS** from the middle and APPLIES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pandrois Orchards, Kulu, Punjab. F R3162

## EDUCATIONAL.

**G. D. A.** Enrolments have begun at **BATLIBOP'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE**. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 1st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. **YUSUF BUILDING**, Fort Bombay. M26773

**TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING**—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the **REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON**, 17, Murdoch Road, Fort, Bombay. M 24391

**THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT** (Registered under Act XXI 1890).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to **Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.** P R3454

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

**NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE**—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. **Bernard Palissyeo, Rawalpindi.** L T.F.

## FINANCIAL.

**WANTED**—Large or small CAPITALISTS investing Rs. 100 and upwards during Poona Season. Experienced hand offers himself as working partner. Handsome profit guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R3491

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

**WANTED**—Some SHARES of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. Offers stating the number of shares and the minimum price should reach Box No. 1752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3495

## PROFESSION.

**SEND** your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Rs. 1 Five years Rs. 4-3. Extensive Rs. 10. **THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL**, Kasimkota, Viang. Dist. P R3426

**FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.** (Under Special Diet.)

**FREE SAMPLE PACKETS** of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"  
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS**, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column  
Inch per Insertion.  
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8 0  
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8 0  
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8 0  
4th & subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8 0

Motusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## NOTICE.

**APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED** for the permanent and full-time post of **PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION** at the **Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay**. The candidate selected will have to lecture to the B.Com. classes in the above subjects and also on some of the subjects prescribed for the M.Com. Examination. He will be required to join his duties at a very early date.

2. The appointment in the first instance will be on probation for one year. Pay according to qualifications.

3. Candidates having taken a British or American degree in Economics or Commerce and who have passed in Transport will be given preference.

4. Applications stating name (in full), age (with date of birth), place of birth, places of education, caste, academic qualifications (with classes and year of passing each examination), previous teaching experience, salary, if any, drawn at present, and the minimum salary expected, together with the copies of testimonials with regard to their character and fitness to hold the post from the heads of all institutions in which the applicant may have served or studied during the last three years, should reach the **PRINCIPAL** on or before the 24th July, 1926.

Bombay, 10.7.1926. 26941

## WANTED

**LECTURER** in Chemical Engineering on a salary of Rs. 200-250-500 per month for the Applied Chemistry Department of the University College of Science and Technology. The candidate must be a qualified chemist with a technological degree in Chemistry or the equivalent thereof and with experience of big scale operations. Preference will be given to one having teaching and workshop experience, if he is otherwise qualified. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1926.

**H. C. BANERJI**,  
Secretary,  
Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science, Calcutta University, Calcutta. 26942

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

AMENDMENT OF DOCKS BY LAW NO. 96.

**THE ATTENTION OF IMPORTERS** is invited to the amended provisions of Docks By-Law No. 96 published in "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 24th June, 1926, in accordance with which owners applying for delivery of goods from the Docks transit sheds and Bonded Warehouses shall with effect from 1st AUGUST, 1926, be required to prepare an extra copy of the Import Bill of Entry printed in red ink superscribed "BILL OF ENTRY FOR PORT TRUST USE" and this copy must be presented at the Docks Offices accompanied by the Customs Import Bill of Entry and wharfage chappa.

For further particulars, application should be made to the undersigned's Office at Ballard Road.

**C. N. RICH**,  
Manager,  
Bombay Port Trust Docks.  
2nd July, 1926. 26905

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**CONSIGNEES OF CARGO** per S. S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of July from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks on every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

**MANAGER**,  
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**LOSS OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES** of the **ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Policies Nos. 117627 and 118380, dated 28th Feb. 1917 and 10th Oct. 1917 on the Life of Mr. Vasudeo Mahadeo Kale have been **STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED**

Any person having any claim to the said Policies or any interest thereunder of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the Head Office in Bombay of the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., within two weeks from the date hereof. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of two weeks will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 13th July, 1926.

**V. M. KALE.**

Life Assured.

R3484

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause Suit No. 1560 of 1926.

**HAJI MAHOMED ABDUL RAHIM** Plaintiff.

Vs.

**HAJI ABDUL MAJID RAHIM BUX.** Defendant.

To, **HAJI ABDUL MAJID RAHIM BUX**, the Defendant abovenamed.

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 18,500 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest costs and interest on Judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in the above Court on the 10th day of August, 1926, at 11.15 (S.T.) in the forenoon. **PLEASE also take Notice** that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1926.

**VACHHA & CO.**,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Yusaf Building,  
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

26949

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 315 of 1926.

**ESMAIL HAJI MAHOMED ABRAHANI**, of BOMBAY, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Vs.

**ABDUL KARIM TAYOOB** of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, for some time residing at Vanchaji Soruth Kathiawar but whose present whereabouts are not known Defendant.

To, **ABDUL KARIM TAYOOB**,  
The Defendant above named.

**TAKE NOTICE** that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you, praying for a decree against you for Rs. 13,201-13-6 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of April, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment And That **TUESDAY**, the 3rd day of August, 1926, has been fixed for the hearing of the above suit And Take Notice that in default of your appearance in Court on the day aforesaid either personally or by an advocate the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) **E. J. DAVAR**.

For Prothonotary.

**PURSHOTTAMRAI & SURAIYA**,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

26946

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1170 of 1926.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED**, a Company incorporated in England and having its place of business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) **RUTTONJI CAWASJI NAZIR**, (2) **DEHANJI CAWASJI NAZIR**, (3) **RUSTOMJI CAWASJI NAZIR**, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, trading under the name and style of "R. C. Nazir & Co.", as General Commission Merchants at 21, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, (4) **SHAMJI PASSU** and (5) **UMERSI PASSU**, both Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, being the heirs and legal representatives of the original 4th Defendant Passu Parbat deceased. Defendants.

To, **UMERSI PASSU**,  
The 5th Defendant abovenamed.

**WHEREAS** the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Hon'ble Court against the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a Decree against the Defendants for the sum of Rs. 2,09,494-8-3 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the 1st September 1921, and costs and in the event of this Hon'ble Court, holding that the original 4th Defendant, was not personally liable as a Guarantor that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are entitled to sell the property referred to in para 12 of the Plaint and to appropriate the net sale proceeds in part satisfaction of the decretal amount and for further and other reliefs.

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that you are hereby required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within four weeks from this date and also that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of August, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S.T.) in forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court with all your evidence and witnesses and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1926.

**LITTLE & CO.**,  
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

26947

**ORIGINAL**,  
Application No. 241/1926.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3643 of 1925.

**ADAM SCHINDEL**, of Solihorn, Bavaria in Germany, European, carrying on business in the name of Joh. Adam Schindel & Co. by his constituted attorney Cecil Niels Caroe, of Bombay, European, a practicing Solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Palli Hill, Bandra, in the Suburban District of Bombay Plaintiff.

Versus.

**Messrs. B. NANDODE & BRO.** THERS, a firm, formerly carrying on business at Amrit Building, Dongal Road, Balard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay, but now at 45/47, Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To, **BEZON B. NANDODWALLA**,  
Partner in the abovenamed Defendants' firm.  
Notice under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**TAKE NOTICE** that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of July, 1926, at 11.15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against the defendant firm on the 19th day of January, 1926, in the above suit.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1926.

**P. B. MALABARI**,  
Prothonotary.  
(Sd.) **E. J. DAVAR**.

The 1st day of March, 1926.

**Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE**,  
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

26940

## AMUSEMENTS.



with **BESSIE LOVE**

Adapted from the play, "Great Music," by Martin Brown; scenario by Josephine Lovett.

9 Reels  
**DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE**



**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE**

TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.

**PATHE** CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this Week

Maharashtra Film Co.'s

**BHAKTA PRALLHAD**

Time and Rates as Usual.

## AUCTION SALES

**BENNETT & CO.**

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

**AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE**  
TWO LARGE 'GODREJ' SAFES, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, FILING CABINETS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Diamond Mills Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of India, a large lot of office furniture, etc., etc. Consisting of large and small writing tables with side drawers, arm chairs, cupboards, two large 'Godrej' safes on stand, one Remington Typewriter with table, filing cabinets, copying press, office clock, large teakwood partition with doors, etc., etc.

The property on view.

**BENNETT & CO.**

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 12th

Cotton Mill Shares remained easier. We quote:—

Tata 2nd Pref eased of 57/8 but closed at 58 1/4; Tata Power done at 570, while its preference at 780; Imperial Bank changed hands at 1060 and partly paid 42 1/4. The dividends of Currumbhoy group declared as under:—

Fazulbhoy Rs. 25; Pearl Rs. 8; Crescent Rs. 4.

## LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

| Bank of India         | Ra. | Divid.  | Ra. a. |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| Baroda                | 50  | 2 1/2   | 81 2   |
| Central Co-operative  | 50  | 7 1/2   | 58     |
| Central               | 25  | 1 1/2   | 27     |
| Eastern               | 50  | 9 p.c.  | 81     |
| Imperial              | 500 | 40      | 1660   |
| Imperial Contributory | 125 | 10      | 4214   |
| Union                 | 5   | 0 4 0 3 | 7      |

## CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

|                      |     |           |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|
| Bundl                | 10  | 13        |
| Central India Mining | 10  | 24 1/2    |
| Indian Cement Co.    | 350 | 60        |
| Katni Cement Co.     | 100 | 56 1/4    |
| Katni Cement D.      | 40  | 136       |
| Punjab Cement Co.    | 10  | 4         |
| Shivrajpur           | 10  | 8Y 42 1/4 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                   |     |            |     |
|-------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Ahmedabad Prantje | 500 | 11 p.c.    | 930 |
| Amritsar Patis    | 100 | 10 p.c.    | 146 |
| Central Province  | 100 | 7 1/2 p.c. | 117 |
| Dhond Baramati    | 100 | 6 p.c.     | 90  |
| Guzarat           | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 98  |
| Hoshiarpur Douab  | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 90  |
| Larkana           | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 78  |
| Mandra Bhon       | 90  | 5 p.c.     | 81  |
| Pachora Jammer    | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 90  |
| Sara Sirajgunj    | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 94  |
| Sialkot Narawal   | 100 | 5 p.c.     | 103 |
| Sind Light        | 100 | 12 p.c.    | 155 |
| Tapti Valley      | 500 | 8 p.c.     | 705 |
| Upper Sind Light  | 100 | 4 p.c.     | 73  |

## STEAMER COMPANIES.

|                   |               |       |
|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| Bombay Steam Nav. | 250           | 182 8 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. | 250           | 210   |
| Scindia Steam     | 15-0-14 Y-0-7 |       |

## ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

|                       |       |        |         |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100   | 5 p.c. | 74 8    |
| Andhra Valley O.      | 1,000 |        | 702 8   |
| Andhra Valley P.      | 1,000 |        | 985     |
| Bombay Tramways O.    | 50    | 4-8    | 122 8   |
| Bombay Tramways P.    | 50    | 3-8    | 84      |
| Karachi Electricity   | 100   | 6      | 65      |
| Surat Electricity     | 100   |        | 65      |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O.   | 1,000 | 30     | 1023 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P.   | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 931 8   |
| Tata Power O.         | 1,000 |        | 572 8   |
| Tata Power P.         | 1,000 |        | 780     |

## PRESS COMPANIES

|                         |       |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Akhari .. ..            | 500   | ..    | 250  |
| Fort .. ..              | 475   | ..    | 150  |
| Harvey & Salapathy ..   | 500   | 20-35 | 1020 |
| Indian Cotton .. ..     | 126   | 20    | 220  |
| Manmad Manufacturing .. | 250   | ..    | 230  |
| New Berar .. ..         | 500   | 80    | 860  |
| New East India .. ..    | 1,000 | ..    | 1050 |
| New Mofussil P. .. ..   | 400   | 40    | 515  |
| New Prince of Wales ..  | 500   | 61    | 710  |
| Volkart U.P. .. ..      | 500   | 40    | 685  |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                                      |       |             |        |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| Alcock Ashdown                       | 100   | ..          | 183 12 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd.                     | 78    | ..          | 20     |
| B. Burma T. Corpora-<br>tion Ltd. .. | 125   | 7-8         | 473 12 |
| B. Burma T. Corpora-<br>tion New ..  | 60    | 3           | 127 8  |
| Burma Corporation ..                 | 10    | 0-6         | 11 4   |
| Bombay Uganda ..                     | 80    | 4-12        | 46     |
| British Burma Petro-<br>leum ..      | ..    | Sh. 8 0 4 0 | 5 1    |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum ..              | 100   | ..          | 170    |
| Joint Engineering ..                 | 100   | 10          | 75     |
| Mackenzie ..                         | 100   | 30          | 320    |
| New Union Flour Mills ..             | 100   | ..          | 30     |
| Port Canning ..                      | 1,000 | 50          | 705    |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas ..               | 100   | ..          | 90     |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..               | 150   | 6 p.c.      | 128 8  |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..               | 100   | ..          | 57 12  |
| Tata Iron Defd. ..                   | 30    | ..          | 78 2   |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co ..            | 75    | ..          | 28 2   |
| Thacker ..                           | 50    | ..          | 125    |
| Telephone ..                         | 50    | nil         | 26     |

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

|                         |     |            |      |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|------|
| Empire of India         | 50  | 22-8       | 750  |
| Jupiter                 | 15  |            | 5    |
| New India               | 25  | 1y         | 20 4 |
| Oriental Life           | 100 | 30 p.c.    | 1075 |
| Vulcan                  | 10  | 0-0-0      | 3    |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6   | 5 1/2 p.c. |      |

## MILLS.

|                        |       |        |        |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Ahmedabad Advance      | 100   | 10     | 410    |
| Alliance               | 100   |        | 40     |
| Apollo                 | 50    |        | 6 4    |
| Assur Virjee           | 100   |        | 3      |
| Barar Manfg.           | 200   | 30     | 250    |
| Bombay Cotton O.       | 500   | 15     | 315    |
| Bombay Cotton P.       | 10    | 5 p.c. | 5 2    |
| Bombay Dyeing etc.     | 250   | 25     | 876 4  |
| Bombay Industrial      | 100   |        | 7      |
| Bombay Woolen          | 100   |        | 70     |
| Bradbury               | 250   | 10     | 300    |
| Bradbury P.            | 250   | 7 p.c. | 150    |
| Broach Fine Counts     | 250   |        | 47 8   |
| Century                | 100   | 20y    | 360    |
| Central India O.       | 100   | 16     | 513 12 |
| Central India P.       | 500   | 5 p.c. | 435    |
| Ceylon                 | 100   |        | 45     |
| Cybele Land & Mill.    | 100   |        | 127 8  |
| Corla                  | 100   |        | 140    |
| Crescent               | 100   | n1     | 167 8  |
| Currumbhoy             | 250   |        | 300    |
| David                  | 500   |        | 300    |
| Dawn                   | 250   | 40     | 670    |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. | 7/8   |        | 0 14 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabany     | 250   | nil    | 211 4  |
| Edward Sassoon         | 200   | nil    | 130    |
| Elphinstone O.         | 100   |        | 20 8   |
| Emperor Edward         | 500   |        | 225    |
| Fazulbhoy              | 250   | 25     | 845    |
| Finlay                 | 100   | nil    | 115    |
| Franchise Petit        | 1,000 |        | 525    |
| Globe                  | 100   |        | 25     |
| Gokak                  | 100   |        | 113 12 |
| Globoostan             | 1,000 | 100    | 1425   |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100   | 6      | 173 8  |
| Indian Manufacturing   | 1,000 | 100    | 1050   |
| Indore-Malwa United    | 100   | 12-8   | 395    |
| Jamshed O.             | 250   |        | 62 8   |
| Khatan Makarjee        | Nil   |        | 97     |
| Kilachand              | 25    |        | 3 12   |
| Kohinoor               | 500   |        | 1000   |
| Lakshmi Cotton         | 1,000 | 150    | 5200   |

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 12.

Nagore, Gardner, Karachi.  
Sumatra Maru, Kawasaki, Kobe.  
Hoogkerk, Vandyk, Rotterdam.  
Sarvistan, Romey, Jeddah.  
British Sailor, Borell, Adadan.  
Nippon, Laseh, Gothenburg.  
Tuculosa City, Phelan, New York.  
Ebuna, Thomas, Miri.  
Kidderpore, Jones, Kobe.

## LOADING.

July 12.

Steamer Silvio Pellico for Trieste.  
Steamer Nippon for Calcutta.  
Steamer British Sailor for Adadan.  
Steamer C/ Venice for Liverpool.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, July 12).

## ALEXANDRA DOCK.

|                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.           |
| 3 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 17/7, L T & M. Italiana.      |
| 4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 18/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.   |
| 5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.   |
| 6 Madura, 5464, 16/7, Karachi, M M and Co.             |
| 7 C/o Venice, 5223, Karachi, 31/7, K Nixon and Co.     |
| 8 Stanley Hall, 2657, Antwerp, 12/7, K Nixon and Co.   |
| 10 Karapara 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.               |
| 11 Genoa Maru, 5001, Japan, 13/7, N Y Kaisha.          |
| 12 Dred George Lloyd, 400, N F, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co. |
| 14 Nagore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.                 |
| 15 Manora, 4987, London, 15/7, M M & Co.               |
| 16 Tusculosa City, 3450, Calcutta 15/7, M M and Co.    |

## VICTORIA DOCK.

|                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Silvio Pellico, 3453, Karachi, 13/7, N F L. Tricston & M I S N Co. |
| 2 Tarantia, 3098, Glasgow, 20/7, Graham Trading Co.                  |
| 3 Bangkok, 1905, P Gulf, 14/7 M M and Co.                            |
| 5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.                        |
| 8 Sydney Maru, 2323, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.                        |
| 9 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 14/7, O S Kaisha.                         |
| 10/11 Clan Findlay, 2503, Chittagong, 19/7, James Finlay and Co.     |
| 12/13 Bahadur 2936, Calcutta, N F, T Morrison and Co.                |
| 14 Baroda, 1899, Busrah, 21/7, M M & Co.                             |
| 16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.                             |

## PRINCE'S DOCK.

|                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|
| A Cranfield, 52/3 N F, N F, M M and Co.            |
| B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 18/7, M M and Co.         |
| C/R Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.           |
| F Sarvistan, 4817, Jeddah, 14/7, A Nemazee and Co. |
| Q Indira, 293, M'Coast, 14/7, Bombay Steamship.    |

|                         |       |     |        |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|--------|
| Madhora Scindia ..      | 100   | ..  | 17     |
| Madhowji Dharamsi ..    | 100   | ..  | 85     |
| Madras United ..        | 250   | 15  | 500    |
| Maneckjee Petit ..      | 1,000 | 100 | 1850   |
| Mathradas ..            | 100   | ..  | 120    |
| Meyer Sassoon ..        | 100   | ..  | 85     |
| Morarjee Goculdas ..    | 1,000 | ..  | 2200   |
| Model Mills, Nagpur ..  | 250   | ..  | 135    |
| Mysore ..               | 50    | 5   | 110    |
| New City of Bombay.     | 100   | 10  | 135    |
| New Great Eastern ..    | 300   | nil | 278 12 |
| Osmanshahi (100) ..     | 75    | ..  | 70     |
| Pearl ..                | 250   | 12  | 455    |
| Phoenix ..              | 100   | 10  | 390    |
| Premier ..              | 100   | ..  | 35     |
| Sassoon Cotton ..       | 100   | ..  | 11     |
| Sassoon Silk ..         | 500   | ..  | 510    |
| Sholapur ..             | 1,000 | 250 | 7-00   |
| Simplex ..              | 250   | ..  | 167 8  |
| Sir Shapurji Bheas a .. | 100   | ..  | 23 12  |
| Standard ..             | 500   | 40  | 1300   |
| Swadeshi ..             | 100   | 18  | 478 12 |
| Swan ..                 | 100   | ..  | 130    |
| Tata Mill O. ..         | 500   | ..  | 115    |
| Vishnu Cotton O. ..     | 500   | 90  | 2100   |
| Vishnu P. ..            | 500   | 35  | 860    |
| Western India Spng.     | 1,000 | 100 | 750    |

## SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 12

|                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Ahmedabad        | 410                      |
| Bombay Cotton    | 315                      |
| Bombay Dyeing    | 876-4 876-4 880 866-4    |
| Century          | 361-4 361-4 356-5 360    |
| Central India    | 513-12                   |
| Colaba Land      | 127-8                    |
| Crescent         | 167-8                    |
| Edward Sassoon   | 130                      |
| Fazulbhoy        | 840 841-4 831-4 835      |
| Finlay           | 117-8                    |
| Globe            | 22                       |
| Gokak            | 113-12                   |
| Indian Bleaching | 172-8                    |
| Indore Malwa     | 395                      |
| Kohinoor         | 1000                     |
| Madhowjee        | 81-4                     |
| Mathradas        | 130                      |
| Meyer Sassoon    | 85                       |
| Mysore           | 110                      |
| New Great        | 281-4 281-4 276-4 278-12 |
| Pearl            | 457-8 460 462-8 455      |
| Pabany           | 211-4                    |
| Phoenix          | 390                      |
| Simplex          | 107-8                    |
| Swadeshi         | 478-12                   |
| Swan             | 130                      |
| Tata Mill        | 115                      |

## MISCELLANEOUS

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alcock                 | 180                      |
| Bombay Steam           | 185                      |
| Tram Co. Ord.          | 124-6 124-6 122-8 122-8  |
| Bundi Cement           | 13                       |
| Central India Mining   | 25                       |
| Indian Cement          | 6-1                      |
| Katni Cement Ord.      | 56-4                     |
| Shivrajpur             | 42-12                    |
| Tata Hydro             | 1025 1025 1021-4 1023-12 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ord. | 28-12 28-12 28 28-2      |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. | 80 80 75-10 78-2         |

ESTABLISHED 1871  
BEST BY TEST

SURPLUS ASSETS DISCLOSED AS PROFITS AVERAGES ABOUT Rs. 28 per Thousand per year

BY THE

**Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Socy. Ltd.,**

BEST INDIAN LIFE OFFICE,  
CONTROLLED BY MEMBERS THEMSELVES,  
Apply to—D. J. CADDIE & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.  
170, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.  
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

## BOMBAY MARKET.

## COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 12.

After the recent advance a drop of 12 to 21 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market closed on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Should the market react further we advise our friends to take advantage of same and effect purchases.

Messrs. Lurigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Technical reaction. Dry warm weather needed."

In response to a moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 334 and going up to Rs. 334 on scattered buying closed at Rs. 333 on Bazar operators selling, and closed at Rs. 334. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 315 and gradually advanced to Rs. 317 on Bazar operators and Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 316 on Shroffs selling. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 317 and declining by half a rupee and closed steady at Rs. 317. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 323 and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 324. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 299, and moving within a rupee closed at Rs. 300 Shroffs being moderate buyers. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last.

## COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May 317  
Fully Good Broach July/August 334  
Fully Good Bengal July 262  
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 251  
Fine Oomra July 326  
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 301

## SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

| Description        | Super. | Fine | F. Good |
|--------------------|--------|------|---------|
| M. G. Bengal       | 287    | 275  | 253     |
| M. G. S. Punjab    | 251    | 269  | 257     |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3  | 337    | 327  | 312     |
| M. G. Central Pro. | 367    | 357  | 342     |
| M. G. Central Pro. | 357    | 347  | 332     |
| M. G. Broach No. 2 | 356    | 345  | 330     |
| M. G. Punjab/Ame.  | 366    | 353  | 340     |
| M. G. Sawan/Dhar.  | 366    | 353  | 340     |

## EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May 317  
Fully Good Broach July/August 335  
Fully Good Bengal July 260  
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 250  
Fine Oomra July 324  
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 300  
Good Southern August/Sept. 315

## RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th July, 1926:—

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Cotton       | 1,542 bales |
| Wheat        | 7,236 cwt.  |
| Linseed      | 5,201 "     |
| Rape, etc.   | 130 "       |
| Gingellyseed | 307 "       |
| Poppyseed    | 156 "       |
| Groundnuts   | 1,896 "     |
| Castorseed   | 988 "       |
| Rice         | 1,629 "     |
| Myraballans  | 1,512 "     |
| Cottonseed   | 1,653 "     |
| Gum          | 828 "       |
| Juar         | 213 "       |
| Masur        | 1,093 "     |
| Barley       | 213 "       |
| Bajri        | 1,093 "     |
| Cool         | 1,546 Tons  |

## READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

|                         | Ready   | New |
|-------------------------|---------|-----|
| Bengal Superfine MG     | 257/62  |     |
| Bengal Fine M G         | 242/47  |     |
| Bengal F G M G          | 222/32  |     |
| Sindh Punjab Fine M G   | 242     |     |
| Sindh Punjab F G M G    | 227/32  |     |
| Punjab American F G M G | 337/42  |     |
| Wardha Hing. Fine M G   | 332/37  |     |
| Nagpore Fine M G        | 332/37  |     |
| Yeotmal Fine M G        | 317/22  |     |
| Pulgaon Fine M G        | 317/22  |     |
| Arvi Fine M G           | 317/22  |     |
| Anaroti Fine M G        | 287/307 |     |
| Khamgaon Akola Fine M G | 292/302 |     |
| Mekapur Fine M G        | 262/72  |     |
| Khandesh Fine M G       | 257/62  |     |
| Broach Fine M G         | 332/37  |     |
| Broach F G M G          | 302/07  |     |
| Muthla Fine M G         | 242/47  |     |
| Muthla F G M G          | 222/27  |     |
| Coimpta M G             | 357/67  |     |
| Westerns Good M G       | 297/307 |     |
| Miraj M G               | 337/42  |     |
| Cambodia F G M G        | 382/92  |     |
| Surat F G M G           | 382/92  |     |
| Kadi Viramgaon F G M G  | 302/07  |     |
| Dholera F G M G         | 292/302 |     |

## BREUL &amp; CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

## EAST INDIAN COTTON.

## RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

| In full-proved       | Yester   | This     | Year     |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Khandesh ..          | 2,90,496 | 2,94,830 |          |
| Central India ..     | 3,73,093 | 3,37,693 |          |
| Barat and Nagas ..   | 107      | 2,21,425 | 2,06,433 |
| Hyderabad-Gowari ..  | 74,020   | 87,951   |          |
| Berar ..             | 205      | 4,78,967 | 5,07,929 |
| Central Provinces .. | 2,45,038 | 2,67,007 |          |

| In full-proved       | Yester | This      | Year      |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Tussli Oomra ..      | 312    | 16,78,346 | 17,00,943 |
| Dholera ..           | 254    | 2,79,927  | 3,06,006  |
| N.W. Provinces ..    | 133    | 1,29,618  | 1,32,112  |
| Bajputia ..          | 133    | 1,00,490  | 79,174    |
| Shud-Punjab ..       | 251    | 2,91,334  | 3,62,208  |
| Broach ..            | 312    | 3,12,050  | 4,85,594  |
| Quompta & Dharwar .. | 265    | 1,30,068  | 1,78,892  |
| Western-Northern ..  | 539    | 94,309    | 10,731    |
| Coimpta ..           | 254    | 2,634     | 1,050     |
| Timorely and ..      | 33     | 58,695    | 31,089    |
| Portia ..            | 33     | 4,381     | 5,195     |
| American ..          | 33     | 17,267    | 9,649     |
| Egyptia and ..       | 33     | 72,341    | 57,961    |
| Altona ..            | 33     | 3,347     | 3,495     |
| Quompta, Burma & ..  | 33     | 3,347     | 3,495     |
| other auro ..        | 33     | 3,347     | 3,495     |
| Total ..             | 1,542  | 31,02,581 | 34,99,023 |

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-proved        | Yester | This      | Year      |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Europe ..             | 1402   | 5,12,350  | 6,50,716  |
| Japan & China ..      | 2,05   | 16,33,381 | 18,24,632 |
| Coast Ports ..        | 24,303 | 21,042    |           |
| Up country by Rail .. | 96,012 | 14,294    |           |
| Altona in barious ..  | 82,305 | 64,207    |           |
| Total ..              | 3,807  | 23,40,351 | 29,74,001 |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, July 12.

|               | Per lb. |
|---------------|---------|
| KHADI         | 0 12 9  |
| Textile       | 0 12 0  |
| Century       | 0 12 0  |
| Jacob         | 0 12 0  |
| E. D. Sassoon | 0 11 6  |
| Elphinstone   | 0 11 6  |
| Apollu        | 0 11 6  |

## LONG CLOTH (full weight) 54/40 in.

|                    | Per lb. |
|--------------------|---------|
| Standard           | 1 1 3   |
| Century            | 1 1 0   |
| Century 6404-8703  | 1 1 0   |
| Hindustani         | 1 1 3   |
| Pizal (Mahal)      | 1 1 6   |
| Phoenix            | 1 1 3   |
| Pabany (Phoolmala) | 1 1 0 6 |
| Mahelji (Patangia) | 1 1 0 9 |
| Kalamardar         | 1 1 0 0 |
| Dard Sahib         | 1 1 0 0 |

## LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 54/40 in.

|              | Per lb. |
|--------------|---------|
| Rachael Mill | 1 2 0   |
| Hindustani   | 1 1 3   |
| David Mill   | 1 2 0   |
| Apollu       | 1 2 0   |

## LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

|                     | Per lb. |
|---------------------|---------|
| Swan Finlay         | 1 1 6   |
| Gold Mohor          | 1 0 6   |
| Textile (Hand)      | 1 0 3   |
| Spring (Merchlight) | 1 0 3   |
| Century (Bugle)     | 1 0 0   |
| Apollu (Pyala)      | 1 0 0   |
| Tata Mill (Darji)   | 1 0 0   |
| Sikuntala           | 1 0 0   |
| Superior Brand      | 1 0 0   |
| Globe               | 0 15 0  |
| Rachael             | 0 15 6  |
| Palkhi              | 1 0 6   |
| Maher               | 1 0 3   |

## LEPAD.

|         | Per lb. |
|---------|---------|
| Spring  | 1 0 0   |
| Textile | 1 0 0   |
| Century | 0 15 6  |
| Maher   | 1 0 0   |

## DHOOITIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

|                  | Per lb. |
|------------------|---------|
| Spring (Balance) | 1 2 0   |
| Jacob            | 1 1 0   |
| Century          | 1 2 0   |
| Mun Mill         | 1 2 0   |

## DHOOITIES 10 Yards:—

|                  | Per lb. |
|------------------|---------|
| Spring (Balance) | 1 1 6   |
| Century          | 1 1 0   |
| Jacob P. D.      | 1 1 6   |
| Mun Mill         | 1 1 6   |
| 1386 Tata        | 3 2 0   |

## CHECK GREY/DRILL 1 1/2 1/2

|                    | Per piece |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Bombay Cotton      | 4 4 0     |
| Jamshed            | 4 4 0     |
| Century            | 4 4 0     |
| Pearl Pabany       | 4 4 0     |
| Hindustani No. 802 | 4 4 0     |

## BLACK OREUM:—

|               | Per lb. |
|---------------|---------|
| 5800 Sholapur | 11 8 0  |
| 2920 Jacob    | 11 8 0  |
| 5800 Kuria    | 11 8 0  |
| 1323 Morari   | 11 8 0  |

## GABRUN NO. 5124:—

|               | Per lb. |
|---------------|---------|
| Pearl Pabany  | 8 10 0  |
| Hindustani    | 8 14 0  |
| E. D. Rachael | 7 0 0   |

## SALITA:—

|                   | Per lb. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Century           | 0 15 9  |
| Textile           | 0 15 9  |
| Spring (Merchant) | 1 0 0   |

## STRIPED SADS Yards 12:—

|              | Per piece |
|--------------|-----------|
| 777 Kohinoor | 3 9 0     |

## MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12.

B. C. RATE—  
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 13/16  
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32 per cent.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 7/8  
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 29/32  
Bank's buying 3 Mst D. A. 1/6 3/16  
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 15/16  
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 3/32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Fres. 1380  
Bank's buying 3 Mst D. A. Fres 14.50  
Bank's buying D. D. Fres. 1435

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 129 1/2  
Bank's buying 60 Dst D. P. Rs. 125 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157 1/2

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 276 1/2

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.86 5/16  
London—Paris Fres. 187.75  
London—Switzerland Fres. 25.11  
London—Brussels Fres. 208.00  
London—Rome Liras 141.00  
London—Berlin Marks 20.43

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 7/8  
Bank Demand 1/5 29/32  
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 3/16  
Fes. Demand 1350  
American Dollars 276 1/2  
Hongkong Dollars 153 1/4  
Shanghai 250 1/2  
Japan 129 1/2  
Singapore 157 1/2  
Tone:—Market steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 12.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.  
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.  
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.  
Money Call 2 per cent.  
Money 1 Month 2 per cent.  
Money 3 Months 2 per cent.  
Money 6 Months 2 per cent.  
Tone of Money Market: Easy.  
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

## BULLION.

Bombay, July 12.

Bar gold ready Rs. 217 3/4  
Bar gold forward Rs. 217 3/4  
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 217.9  
Bar silver ready Rs. 68 5/8  
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 68.9  
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68.9  
London, July 10.

Bar gold ready, s. 84.11 1/2

Silver ready d. 30.1

Silver forward, d. 30.2

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet. China sold. India doing nothing.

Some fall possible although market fairly steady.

Sovereigns Ready 138.3

National Bank Bar Gold 21.11.3

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77.1  
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 103.14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107.2

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100.11

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106.10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.10

6 1/2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.4

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.8

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

777 Croccept

Apollu David

DURKID Yards 12 1/2 1/2

Kanta

Great

Phoenix

Tata

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.

Hindustani

David

Mahel

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.  
Improvement Board (Corporation) 5.10 p.m.  
THURSDAY, July 15.  
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Genoa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th instant.  
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.  
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Gandhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday the 18th instant.  
Mails for Australia per s.s. "Osterley" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant.  
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 21st instant.  
Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 15th instant instead of 14th instant.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 10.30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary courses she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.  
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 5.30 a.m. on the 10th instant.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday.  
Smallpox Attacks 3; Deaths 3.  
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.  
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.  
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.  
Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 122.  
Total mortality this day last year was 77.

## TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 P.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

## LOCAL BOARDS CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Conference of Local Boards and Municipalities which was to have been opened at Poona on July 21st has been postponed until July 23rd and 24th. His Excellency the Governor will open the conference on July 23rd at 11.30 a.m.

## BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

The game of billiards on Saturday night at Watson's Hotel between Mr. S. Lord—175, and Mr. R. A. Snodden—100 was witnessed by a large gathering and Mr. Snodden, who took a good lead, early won by 61 points.  
Scores: Mr. R. A. Snodden 250 (break 29); and Mr. S. Lord 189 (break 24).

## LATE MR. SOBANI.

**SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS.**  
The Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps in its meeting of the Council held on (the 11th instant), passed the following resolution:—  
"Resolved that this Corps has heard with deep regret the sad and untimely demise of the late Mr. Umar Sobani. This Corps had several occasions to be on active duty when public rights had to be enforced against the interests of the rich and the high-handedness of the bureaucracy under his guidance and instruction. We feel that his sad, sudden and untimely death is a national loss and this Corps conveys its heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family."

**CONDOLENCE OF B. P. C. C. & SWARAJYA SABHA.**

The following resolution was passed at the Joint Meeting of the Council of Management of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive of the Swarajya Sabha held on Saturday the 10th instant.

"This joint meeting of the Council of Management of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive of the Swarajya Sabha places on record its heartfelt grief at the sad, sudden and untimely demise of Sjt. Chira Rajan Das the only son of late Deshabandu Das and Mr. Umar Sobani, who had rendered the distinguished services to both these Institutions."

## NAT. NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Newspapers (India) Company Ltd., records their deep regret at the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. Umar Sobani, a member of the Board. The Company had suffered an irreparable loss by this sudden deprivation in its infancy of his most valuable assistance and their high appreciation of the great patriotic and self-sacrificing service he had for so many years unassumingly rendered to the Country and the National Cause.

## THE WEATHER.

## MONSOON EXTENDS TO FRONTIER.

SIMLA, July 12.  
Yesterday's shallow depression has moved to the North-West of the Central Provinces and monsoon has extended up to the frontier and has been vigorous in North-West India.  
Monsoon is also strengthening in North-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, North-west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Berhal, Orissa, Punjab Northwest frontier Province Mysore, Madras Deccan North Madras Coast, with a few falls occurred in Bihar and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Sijhar two inches, Meerut one and half, Roorkee six, Mussoorie one and half, Mussorie three, Delhi one, Amhala four, Ludhiana three, Dabhoi Multan one and half, Jodhpur one, Jaipur one and half, Kotah and Mount Abu one, Udaipur four, Deesa one and half, Nacunch three, Sagar, Seohi one, Nagpur three, Pachmarhi one and half, Bombay two.

Forecast—Extension in plains of United Provinces in Bihar and Orissa and Central India east—A. P.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

| Stations.                        | 24 hours to 8 a.m. since 1st of 12th July 1926 | Total since 1st of June 1926 | June 1st to 12th July 1926 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                  | In. Ct.                                        | In. Ct.                      | In. Ct. In. Ct.            |
| Colaba Point.                    | 2 02                                           | 28 40                        | 19 81 30 67                |
| Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).        | 3 79                                           | 37 42                        | 22 04 32 72                |
| Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital). |                                                |                              |                            |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital).        | 1 61                                           | 34 49                        | 24 26 32 47                |
| Komp and Co. (Cumballa Hill).    |                                                |                              |                            |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.613 inches (962 below normal).  
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.567 inches (956 below normal).  
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.046.  
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees (wet bulb) 79.2.  
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.7 degrees (1.3 below normal).  
Minimum " during 24 hours 74.4 degrees (4.0 below normal).  
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.  
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 %  
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW  
Velocity " 14 miles per hour.  
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.  
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.  
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) 10/7  
Rainfall in 24 hours 2.02 inches.  
Total rainfall during the month 22.21 " year 31.49 "  
Weather Remarks—Rain.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Amhala has had 3.95" of rain, Delhi 1.16", Multan 1.35" and Hisar 0.61". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Delhi and below normal generally elsewhere; the minimum was lower than usual except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the province and the minimum in the eastern districts only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.85" of rain, Jaipur 1.59", Jodhpur 0.98", Kotah 0.88" and Mount Abu 1.23". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal in upper Sind; the minimum was lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 2.64" of rain, Deesa 1.39" and Bhuj 0.24". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and lower at Bhavnagar-Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.96" of rain, Khandwa 0.40", Akola 0.70" and Nagpur 3.11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north and below normal in the south.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 2.02" of rain and Ratnagiri 1.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity

and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 83 deg. 7 (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 74 deg. 1 (4 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malgoson has had 0.35" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.37", Belgaum 0.31", Aurangabad 0.51" and Hyderabad 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is now over Central India East. It has considerably strengthened the Arabian Sea monsoon in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Malabar, and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned is 1.11" at Calicut.

Forecast—Extension in the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 12TH JULY 1926, ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The shallow depression off the Orissa coast yesterday has passed into the East Central Provinces and widespread rain has fallen over the central parts of the country. The monsoon has extended into the Punjab but has weakened considerably in Lower Burma and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Conditions are favourable for the extension of the monsoon rainfall in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Kumaon Hills, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province and southern Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein two inches; Rangoon one and a half; Darjiling two; Chakrata one and a half; Dharanpur one and a half; Murree, Montgomery one; Jagdalpur three.

## OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

ON MON. THE 12TH OF JULY 1926

## RAINFALL.

STATIONS

| Stations          | 24 hours | Total since 1st of June 1926 | June 1st to 12th July 1926 | Normal |
|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Baluchistan       |          |                              |                            |        |
| Quetta            | 0        | 0.27                         | 0.27                       | 9.75   |
| Punjab            |          |                              |                            |        |
| Multan            | 1.35     | 1.35                         | 1.35                       | 9.02   |
| Rawalpindi        | 1.04     | 4.07                         | 2.96                       | 7.20   |
| Lahore            | 0.09     | 3.79                         | 3.70                       | 19.62  |
| Hisar             | 0.61     | 2.30                         | 3.04                       | 7.74   |
| Amhala            | 3.95     | 4.06                         | 6.87                       | 21.81  |
| Delhi             | 1.16     | 1.27                         | 6.30                       | 26.84  |
| United Provinces  |          |                              |                            |        |
| Agra              | 0.09     | 1.41                         | 0.08                       | 4.07   |
| Aligarh           | 0.20     | 0.20                         | 0.20                       | 27.00  |
| Meerut            | 1.10     | 9.26                         | 3.10                       | 36.17  |
| Jaipur            | 3.39     | 6.18                         | 2.79                       | 35.92  |
| Cawnpore          | 0.70     | 9.24                         | 8.54                       | 39.06  |
| Allahabad         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Shahjahanpur      | 0        | 0.40                         | 0.40                       | 3.68   |
| Kanpur            | 0        | 1.03                         | 1.03                       | 7.56   |
| Rajputana         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Bikaner           | 0.85     | 0.85                         | 2.02                       | 1.73   |
| Almer             | 1.16     | 1.16                         | 4.93                       | 5.07   |
| Jaipur            | 1.59     | 2.79                         | 5.43                       | 2.64   |
| Kotah             | 0.88     | 3.50                         | 7.50                       | 3.85   |
| Mount Abu         | 1.23     | 4.43                         | 12.40                      | 7.97   |
| Kathiawar         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Bhuj              | 0.24     | 1.38                         | 3.77                       | 2.39   |
| Dwarka            | 0.01     | 0.29                         | 4.79                       | 4.51   |
| Veraval           |          |                              |                            |        |
| Rajkot            | 0.11     | 8.13                         | 8.28                       | 40.15  |
| Bhavnagar         |          |                              |                            |        |
| para              | 0.04     | 3.35                         | 6.71                       | 3.38   |
| Surat             | 0.15     | 2.72                         | 14.80                      | 5.07   |
| Ahmedabad         | 0.04     | 5.78                         | 8.29                       | 2.51   |
| Deesa             | 1.39     | 2.17                         | 5.17                       | 2.60   |
| Central India W.  |          |                              |                            |        |
| Neemuch           | 2.64     | 5.97                         | 7.20                       | 1.23   |
| Indore            | 0.12     | 7.78                         | 9.44                       | 1.71   |
| Central Provinces |          |                              |                            |        |
| Jubbulpore        | 0.20     | 8.20                         | 13.82                      | 5.62   |
| Saugor            | 0.08     | 9.29                         | 14.48                      | 2.10   |
| Hoshangabad       |          |                              |                            |        |
| Khandwa           | 0.40     | 10.80                        | 8.57                       | 2.28   |
| Akola             | 0.76     | 10.15                        | 4.56                       | 1.52   |
| Amroli            | 0.16     | 5.91                         | 10.00                      | 1.08   |
| Nagpur            | 3.11     | 18.18                        | 14.24                      | 3.94   |
| Chanda            |          |                              |                            |        |
| Chandrapur        | 0.82     | 13.36                        | 3.54                       | 0.190  |
| Rajpur            |          |                              |                            |        |
| Konkan            |          |                              |                            |        |
| Bombay            | 2.02     | 28.40                        | 29.48                      | 1.03   |
| Ratnagiri         | 1.20     | 39.40                        | 42.90                      | 3.44   |
| Mormugao          |          |                              |                            |        |
| Karwar 11th.      | 0.17     | 42.16                        | 62.02                      | 7.40   |
| Bombay Deccan     |          |                              |                            |        |
| Malgoson          | 0.85     | 6.11                         | 6.15                       | 0.09   |
| Ahmednagar        | 0.27     | 6.72                         | 6.16                       | 40.56  |
| Poona             | 0.11     | 6.72                         | 7.20                       | 40.27  |
| Sholapur          | 0.06     | 6.20                         | 6.32                       | 40.46  |
| Bijapur           |          |                              |                            |        |
| Belgaum           | 1.31     | 17.04                        | 12.71                      | 43.33  |
| Hyderabad         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Aurangabad        | 0.51     | 10.91                        | 7.45                       | 43.46  |
| Nizamabad         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Indur             |          |                              |                            |        |
| Hyderabad         | 0.27     | 3.33                         | 6.75                       | 34.40  |
| Malabar           |          |                              |                            |        |
| Mangalore         | 0.49     | 47.20                        | 53.30                      | 6.10   |
| Calicut           | 1.11     | 48.59                        | 46.80                      | 12.99  |
| Cochin            |          |                              |                            |        |
| Trivandrum        |          |                              |                            |        |
| Ceylon—Colombo    | 1.38     | 18.73                        | 10.06                      | 48.60  |
| Madras—Chennai    | 0.09     | 6.24                         | 6.30                       | 1.09   |
| Madras—Mysore     |          |                              |                            |        |
| Mamlatam          |          |                              |                            |        |
| Bellary           |          |                              |                            |        |
| Cuddapah          |          |                              |                            |        |
| Madras            | 0.27     | 3.37                         | 4.63                       | 1.40   |
| Bangalore         |          |                              |                            |        |
| Coimbatore        |          |                              |                            |        |
| Trichinopoly      |          |                              |                            |        |
| Nagapattam        |          |                              |                            |        |

## ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR BOMBAY.

MESSRS. F. S. TALEYARKHAN AND S. S. PATKAR.

SIMLA, July 12.

Mr. Faridounji Sorabji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Sitaram Sunderao Patkar, Government Pleader, Bombay, have been appointed Additional Judges of Bombay High Court until 10th and 5th June 1927 respectively.—A.P.

## HIGH COURT.

## FATAL ATTEMPT AT ABORTION.

## WOMAN'S LOVER SENTENCED.

A tragic story of how a crude attempt at abortion ended fatally in the death of an unfortunate woman was related before the Hon. Justice Fawcett and Madgokar, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, when they heard the appeal of two persons, Narayan Baliram and Nivrati Sidram, who were sentenced to 5 years' hard labour each by Mr. R. S. Broomfield, the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, for causing death by administering arsenic.

The deceased Jamma, a young married woman of 20, had never lived with her husband and had been leading an immoral life at her father's place. She became pregnant by the first accused who was her lover, and fearing lest their life of shame might be exposed, they decided to have recourse to abortion. Accordingly, when she was eight months gone with child, they left for the neighbouring village of Chincholi, where her sister Sundra was living. The latter was told by Jamma that the accused had brought her there for treatment for some chest complaint, but she secretly guessed the real purpose and tried to dissuade them from such a drastic course. The accused, however, would not listen, and said that it was his own child and he would do as he liked. Seeing the obstinacy of the accused and her sister, Sundra offered to attend on her in case of emergency, and accompanied them to another village where the second accused, who was somewhat of a quick physician, was residing.

## QUACK-REMEDY.

There the second accused procured them some white powder which was given to Jamma. Shortly afterwards, she began to vomit and purge, whereupon the first accused, her paramour, got frightened and hastened back to his home, leaving her in a precarious condition. She became worse, and was taken in a state of collapse to her father's home where she died. Her body was then sent to the hospital for post-mortem examination, where she was delivered of a dead child. Her internal organs, as well as the body of the child, were chemically examined and found to be poisoned by arsenic. Both the accused were then prosecuted. On the charge of causing death, under Section 314 of the Penal Code, and were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge.

In appeal before their Lordships it was contended on behalf of the accused that Sundra, the principal witness for the prosecution, was really an accomplice in the offence, and therefore her evidence should not have been relied upon in the absence of corroborative material of an independent character.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the appeal, observed that though Sundra had acquiesced, it was only with a view to help her sister after her attempt to dissuade them was unsuccessful. At any rate, she was not an active agent, and her evidence was not vitiated by anything of the nature suggested on behalf of the defence. Moreover, the circumstantial evidence also went strongly against the accused. Their Lordships, therefore, saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal.

## FOOTBALL.

## HARWOOD LEAGUE.

## CUSTOMS AND B B R A DRAW.

The first division fixture yesterday between the B B R A and Customs resulted in a goalless draw. It was an uninteresting display, neither side doing justice to itself. In spite of the heavy downpour the ground was in remarkably good condition, the water draining off well.

## THIRD TEST MATCH.

## AUSTRALIA 494 : ENGLAND 203 FOR 8.

LONDON, July 12.

In Third Test Match at Leeds to-day Australia's first innings closed for 494 when lunch was taken. Woodfull made 141—Richardson made 100 and Ryder 42. Tate took four wickets for 99.

At tea interval in the Third Test Match England had scored 112 for four wickets. At close of the play in Third Test Match England had scored 203 for eight wickets.—Redter.

## LABOUR MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

## MORE UNIONS STARTED.

Mr. Jhabwala writes that in the course of the last few months three new Unions of workers have been added to the list of those already existing, namely, Alcock Ashdown Workshop Union, Government Medical Service Union, Bombay Port Trust Dockers' Staff Union.

The offices of the first and the last are for the present located at Yusuf Building Navab Tank Road, Mazgaon, while that of the Government Medical Service Union is at Chira Bazaar, Dhobi Talao.

As the work of the Railway Unions has greatly increased the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workmen's Union will shift to a separate office of its own at Lower Parel, while that of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union will remain at the present premises at Poibavli.

## CARPENTER KILLS KHOJA MERCHANTS.

## SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT POLICE STATION.

## DISASTROUS SEQUEL TO MONEY DISPUTE.

Pydhonie Police Station, Bombay, was the scene of cold-blooded murder on Sunday at about 7 p.m. of two Khoja merchants at the hands of a Hindu carpenter named Khimji Govardhan. Karmaji Abdulla and Mohomed Ahmed the two victims were partners in the firm of Messrs. the Agakhan Trading Company. They were called at the Pydhonie Police Station at the instance of one Dhanji Premji who had lodged a complaint against them in respect of two bedsteads. Karmaji and Mohomed having involved the suspect Khimji, he too was sent for and the Investigating Officer, Sub-Inspector Timbe went to report the incident to the Inspector leaving Karmaji, Mohomed and Khimji together in the charge-room. All of a sudden, a piercing shriek was heard and the police officers and constables went to the scene and were horrified to find Karmaji and Mohomed in a pool of blood and Khimji standing near them with a blood-stained chisel in his hand. Mohomed's life was extinct while Karmaji died on the way to the hospital. The suspect Khimji was promptly arrested.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning when Sub-Inspector R. G. Timbe said on the 9th instant one Dhanji Premji, a furniture dealer in Narayan Dura Street, lodged a complaint in respect of two bedsteads valued at Rs. 237/4/0 against Karmaji Abdulla. Witness recorded the complaint and asked the complainant and the person complained of to come on Sunday evening. Karmaji said the bargain was struck with Khimji, (the suspect), the complainant's servant, and the money Rs. 200 in all had been paid to him. Karmaji showed the entries to that effect in the account book. Khimji was then sent for but he denied having received any money from Karmaji. The complainant then sent the suspect to fetch his account books which he did at 7 p.m. There was no entry to show payment of Rs. 200. The Sub-Inspector at this stage went to Inspector Baker to explain the case to him. Sergeant Oliver was seated in the charge-room. Suddenly, he heard an alarm and he rushed into the charge-room and saw the two deceased persons in a state of collapse. They pointed out the suspect as the person who had struck them. They were declared dead by the doctor in the hospital.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to stab-wounds on the hearts of the deceased following haemorrhage.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect Khimji.

## YOUNG CHRISTIAN ARRESTED.

## CLAIMS TO BE SCOTLAND YARD MAN.

## FORGED PAPERS DISCOVERED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Henry Lewis, a young Christian, was placed on Monday on a charge of cheating Mr. Jacob, the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Bombay in respect of Rs. 20 by falsely representing that he was deputed by the Scotland Yard to keep watch over a Communist extremist, with whom he travelled from England to India. Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Jacob, the Dy. Commissioner of Police who was first examined said that on receiving information that a political suspect was arriving in Bombay on board the s.s. "Sardistan" on April 7, a sergeant had been deputed to watch the arrival of the ship. On his return the sergeant had informed him that there was also a man sent by Scotland Yard to keep a watch. On April 9th accused interviewed the witness and said that he was deputed by Scotland Yard to watch the Communist leader who travelled by that steamer. He posed himself as a regular employee of the Scotland Yard and an informant. The accused saw him on several occasions, and on April 26th he asked for some advance. Witness paid him Rs. 10 on that day; and on April 30 another Rs. 10. But witness was getting suspicious regarding the truth of the accused's statements. He had written a letter to Scotland Yard, but no reply had been received when on May 4 accused wrote him a letter for more funds to which witness replied in the negative.

## FORGED SIGNATURES.

On May 22nd witness sent a cable to the Scotland Yard inquiring about the accused to which he received a cable in reply stating that his statements were not true. The accused was therefore arrested at Salter's Home. On searching him several papers showing criminal tendencies were found, one of them with the forged signature of witness on another paper was written: "Pay the bearer Rs. 50. Sd. L. S. Hudson, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. This signature was also forged. In reply to the questions put by the accused witness said that he had asked him to do some work and promised payment for it.</

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## The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1926.

## THE FRAUD EXPOSED.

The week-end cable announcing that the Hilton-Young Commission had recommended the stabilisation of the Rupee-Sterling Exchange at 18d. the rupee must have come, if not entirely as a surprise, at least as a profound disappointment, to all those people who had pinned their hopes of a stable permanent solution of our currency and exchange muddle to this latest of Royal Commissions. The disappointment, moreover, will be due not so much, perhaps, to the actual result of the Commission, which was, in a measure, a foregone conclusion notwithstanding the dithyrambs of the hysterical admirers of the Indian stalwart, Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas, whose nomination to the Commission was advertised and exaggerated as the surest shield for the safe-guarding of the Indian sentiment on the matter as to the inevitable realisation by the thinking portion of India that the methods of the Government in this country have not undergone, even as yet, the slightest change; that the obligation of showing some respect to the all but unanimous opinion of the country itself on such issues as affect its material prosperity in a vital direction is not even perceived, and far from admitted, by the big guns of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy; and that wherever and whenever the question should, unfortunately, arise in which the economic interests of India should definitely conflict with the similar material interests of England, the present rulers of India are determined to secure the interests of England and England only, no matter what the cost may be to this country, its trade and industry. Sir Basil Blackett, the present Finance Member, has arrogated to himself a fanatical monopoly of all knowledge in matters of currency, which makes him not only impatient of criticism or suggestion from the benighted "Natives" of this country; but at the same time drives him to such disgraceful expedients as packing Commissions of Inquiry, and getting them to pronounce an opinion which the Honourable Member of the Government of India favours. Independence of thought and initiative in statesmanship do not thrive on a soil such as that which Sir Basil is preparing. Sir Basil may, perhaps, if he cares to do so much honour to Indian public opinion, protest against the suggestion of packing the Commission to secure a foregone conclusion; but the Indian publicist will, in that case, find it hard to forget the Shakespearean dictum about "a man may smile and smile, etc." For, it is impossible to question that if the reported decision of the Royal Commission has actually been adopted and made, it must be deemed against the unanimous opinion of the Indian public in favour of an automatic honest gold standard and gold currency.

Sir Basil, we quite understand, very badly needs the power of manipulating the Exchange, not because he is constitutionally incapable of intellectual honesty, when it is a matter of conflicting claims of India and of Britain, but because otherwise he cannot balance his Budget. That is the alpha and omega of this whole matter, when stripped of all its superabundant verbiage and garbage. Sir Basil has failed, and failed miserably—to effect any real, lasting, and substantial economy, or even retrenchment. The Chiefs of the Army have driven him ignominiously away from any attempt at reducing the pet preserve for the ineligible of the ruling class in Britain, always assuming that Sir Basil ever made an honest attempt at substantial retrenchment in that one direction in which economy as well as retrenchment is inevitable. He has suffered himself to be tool—not unwilling, of course,—of such Goths and Vandals as the Lee Commission for the superior Services, and permitted such expedients to add enormously to the budget charges, which he must, therefore, equalise somehow. He has thrown away lakhs and crores in wanton additions to the Indian expenditure, which, in any honestly governed country would have resulted in such a pillorying of the man responsible for it that he never could have dared to show his face in the public. And because Sir Basil has so miserably failed in his attempts to find real economy in Indian Finance and because he has still one year of financial stewardship before he retires in the leisurely ease and plentiful emolument of some banker's easy chair, he seeks to impart a false twist to the Indian currency system which is now his one last resort for the vindication of even a nominal fame as a financier. The 18d. rupee may give him a balanced, or even a surplus Budget; but at what a cost to Indian trade, at what a havoc to Indian industry and agriculture! We doubt if Sir Basil Blackett, the Honourable Finance Member of the Government of India, ever realises that there is such a consideration as the needs of Indian agriculture and of the Indian people, that there are

even entities like those we have ventured to mention.

This is not the time to discuss the profound mischief that will result to Indian trade and industry as well as agriculture from the consummation of the currency muddle reported to have been accomplished by Sir Basil's pet prodigy. Time enough to think of that in all its multifarious doleful aspects, when the full Report, with all its diabolical reasoning, or want of it—is before the public in India. But there is a consideration, even at this stage, which we cannot so lightly dismiss. The Indian public had had sufficient experience, by the time this Hilton-Young excuse for squandering some lakhs of Indian money was instituted,—Sir Basil Blackett is an unrivalled adept at profuse generosity for his friends and hangers-on at the expense of India,—to realise the utter futility of any expectation of benefit from such a Commission as Sir Basil had carefully packed together to register his almighty decree for *status quo*. The story is told of a well-known, but somewhat inconvenient Indian economist, who was visited by the highest officer of the Currency Department in March 1925, in which the latter endeavoured to get the economist to agree in advance, in some form or another, to the principle of manipulating the exchange, when the economist in question was extremely well-known for an out-and-out demand for an honest currency system with an automatic gold standard and gold currency. But, of course, the great man was utterly innocent of any acquaintance with such a small thing as the views of an Indian economist, or even the principles of his own department of science; so that failing in his unannounced mission, he sought to make up for the loss by a studied discourtesy and offensiveness, which being resented as it was unavoidable to resent, the great man walked off in a huff to report to his boss, Sir Basil Blackett. The moral of the story is evident to him who runs to read. Any one who was in the least likely to be troublesome, inconveniently independent, was bound to be turned down from a Commission which was from the very start intended and known to be a packed body of *johkums*. Even the mild inquiry of a most respected commissioner, when he first received the offer to be made a commissioner, as to who were to be his other colleagues, was treated with such unpardonable contempt that it is a wonder how he found the heart to serve such a master. After this history, and with the experience we have had of Sir Basil's methods of governing his Department, it seemed the only thing consistent with one's perception of the country's self-respect, that this entire fraud be boycotted altogether. But our great men, our Bombay bosses of the banking and the cotton world, shouted themselves hoarse with the praises of the Commission, and the complaints against allowing India's case to go by default! The gods have for once been just and prompt in turning the tables completely in a short space of time. For it was one of the most common, oft-repeated boasts of the champions of the great Sir Purshotandas, that he was a host in himself. That he would by his great knowledge of the intricacies of currency and exchange speedily convince all, or at least a majority of his colleagues, to adopt his view,—which was the true view of the solution we needed,—though the world has never had the honour to know what those views were precisely, and that the country might rest assured its case would not go by default if he was permitted to remain on the Commission. He has not got even a single solitary colleague to support him. What an irony, what an ignominy! The Knight of the Cotton Green has apparently found the Champion of the Checks and Bonds too much for him. His thews,—or rather views,—have not overcome the might of Cesar's obedient legions; and Sir Purshotandas has the mortification to find that the rules of the Royal Commission do not permit him to get up even a Minority Report on the subject. He has to be content with the minute of dissent of his own splendid self! Verily, he is a host in himself. Verily, the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been well served by their bosses and elders, who boast of annihilating the crew of "beggars" that have dared to question their wisdom in some of the doings and policies favoured in the regime of Amurath I, and of Amurath who succeeds.

## DESHABANDHU DAY.

Messages pour in from all parts of India showing with what devotion the Deshabandhu Day was celebrated all over the country by all parties and communities. Everywhere people thronged in their hundreds and thousands to offer their tributes of love and gratitude to the memory of their late leader and to derive some inspiration from the contemplation of a life dedicated to the service of his country. Leaders forgot their differences and bore testimony to his passionate patriotism and his love and labour for the poor. "His was a life to succeed humanity through sacrifice," Mrs. Naidn said, "and his was the kindest of renunciation." In his message to the Deshabandhu number of "Forward" Mahatma Gandhi says: "Throughout my privileged stay with Deshabandhu at Darjeeling during the closing days of his earthly life, I found that, ill as he was, the bulk of his time was devoted to the thought of his country. Even whilst he had fever on, he would discuss with me the future plans that he had laid down for his country's uplift. I often myself whether we are doing any thing or enough to have deserved such a man as Deshabandhu." It is only by shaking off our lethargy, by hushing petty controversies and by ceaseless service for and among the masses that we can offer the best homage to the memory of the Deshabandhu. "Every bit of constructive work," he himself said, "is a fight with the bureaucracy".

## PERSIA AND THE PARSIS.

(BY A PARSI.)

There is now a clear necessity for some plain-speaking. Ever since Reza Shah, acting as Premier in name but ruler of the country in reality, invited the Parsis to repatriate themselves through the Macker Party, there has been a stream of big-bodies and busy-bodies, Consul General and Charge d'Affaires emphasising the summons to patriotism. The semi-somnolent and generally hybernatating Parsi Association of Europe held the other day a reception under Sir M. Bhownagry, where Prince Arundel, the Persian Charge d'Affaires, was the principal guest. "And Reuter" advertised the function. In the first place the mention of a "Prince" in connection with to-day's Persia makes one a little suspicious. There is now the Pahlavi dynasty on the throne. One does not know of any relative of Reza Shah occupying overseas positions of responsibility. The previous Kajar house was required to pack out of the country. However that may be, the prince is less offensive than his predecessors about Persia's message to the Parsis. He said that a very hearty welcome awaited those Parsis who were prepared and "qualified" to return to their father-land. This is quite fresh and intriguing. What special qualification the Prince requires, it is hard to say. In India, the "Iran League" and other sister associations working for the amelioration of the old country, have put it down almost as their motto, "Persia does not require hungry months".

## Wanted Guarantees.

To come to grips with facts,—Persia on the surface is an impoverished country. She has obtained virtual freedom. She wants to develop her resources, to discover herself. For this purpose she needs capital and naturally looks to the Parsis for co-operation. What is wanted and invited is the Parsis' hard cash, not for nothing but for mutual and even benefit.

Now suppose—it is a very extravagant and hazardous supposition—the Parsis decide to sink, say, some fifty lakhs of rupees—a bagatelle in the reconstruction of a country. The best investment, perhaps, would be in road making or rail-laying, piecemeal. Or a small mill might be erected where the unemployed in dangerous state of discontent may find bread and repose.

But how are we practically to proceed? Recently the Consul-General at Calcutta and something very emphatic to a Parsi visitor. He insisted that the Parsis should go as Parsis subjects or not go at all. And here lies the crux and the rub.

"With all the best will in the world" (and nothing but the most benevolent thoughts for Persia and her mighty ruler, actuates the Parsi action), what is the guarantee that the Parsis' capital will be secured.

Make another supposition. Take it that any two of the partners of a company or corporation doing business in Persia fall out. Is there a court or tribunal in the modern sense, as in Turkey and Egypt, before which they could go and adjudicate their cause? Will any Persian of responsibility and integrity, man of high position

and wide culture, assure the Parsis that there is a code of modern laws, that there is a court of judicature where justice will be dispensed? The Parsis, who have flourished under the British, would naturally ask that they be allowed to proceed to Persia as British subjects, and in case of any difference with their business partners let the arbiter be the British Legation. But this, one understands, is strenuously resisted by the Consul-General at Calcutta. It is far from the purpose of the present writer to disparage the administration of the old country. Dr. Millspaugh has drawn a very encouraging, if not roscaceous delineation and there is substantial ground for the very best of prospects. The outlook on the whole justifies a most optimistic view. But what about to-day—now and here?

Now make a third supposition. Assume that the Parsis go there with their capital as Persian subjects. What is to be their position in case they believe that they have a grievance and that grievance has not been redressed. Is the machinery of administration such as to enforce law?

## Experience of Persian Merchants.

Here the right example to the Parsis can be set by a class of men towards whom the Persian Government have not yet paid much attention. We refer to the very wealthy Persians settled in Turkey, Egypt and India, especially India and Burma. All of them have still business or other connections with Persia. And yet how many are Persian subjects? Unless we are gravely misinformed, they do not visit Persia under Persian passports and that very many would faint revisit their old homes only if they are not coerced into relinquishing British nationality. It is not the purpose of the writer to make the least adverse comment on the Persian situation. But if it is a notorious fact that a few Muslim Persians settled in India volunteer to be Persian nationals, is it reasonable to expect the Parsis to pull up their thousand year roots and transplant them body and money-bag, to Iran?

With the exercise of a little of what is very properly called "enlightened self-interest" on part of Persia on the one hand and the Parsis on the other, a way out is feasible.

## The Need for a Loan.

In former times, neither Russia nor England were looked upon with favour by the Persians. Then came the War. At its conclusion the Russians made some very generous offers of wiping out the Persian debt to themselves. Soon, however, they showed their hand. On a trifling pretext they closed the Northern gates of commerce. The Persian merchants are so seriously hit that they are requesting Turkey to re-open the old trade route between Tabriz and Trebizond to find market for their commodities which used to flow from Teheran to Babu, Batum and the Russian interior. On the other hand, somehow, the Persians are now impressed less with the landgrabbing propensities of the British. The present Cabinet is believed to be a transitory one, a stop-gap.

(Continued on page 9.)

## WANTED INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN S. AFRICA.

BY P. S. JOSHI.

December, the month of the awaited Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and South Africa, is drawing nearer and nearer and it is necessary to place before the Motherland and its Government the urgent need of the Indians in this sub-continent of Africa.

The visit of the Paddison Deputation and Mr. G. F. Andrews to this country has done a great deal in the matter of enlightenment on India, her culture and civilisation, her history and status and last but not the least the mutual prospects of trade between the two neighbouring nations anxious to rise at every moment to their proper place in the comity of nations. Each country has a fruitful field in the other for future trade. Therefore, it is desirable for both the countries that they should not remain always apart in the spirit of ill-will and lack of affinity. Their future, economic and political, is so intermingled with each other that one is at the disposal of the other. It will be an irony of fate if one breaks relations upon the present time cordial with the other.

## Honourable Solution Necessary.

In the circumstances, it is a sheer necessity that these cordial relations should continue in the interests of both and that the honourable solution of the Indian Question in South Africa should be found and established on a sound basis. There should be no violation of the agreement afterwards and provision must be made in it for the strengthening of the tie of mutual friendship. This provision will be immensely beneficial to India and South Africa. It is probable that the constitutional difficulties may occur, but if this procedure accepted they will be met without any hitch.

I quite agree with Dr. Taraknath Das that Kenya needs an Indian Representative. I will add that South Africa needs

an Indian Representative conjointly with Kenya body. The official representative will be the only link, diplomatic and otherwise, between India and South Africa. It is India's first and foremost duty to send a Representative here to look after the interests of her nationals. When we see that other nations keep their representatives at places where they have very few nationals, the argument becomes most convincing in case of South Africa with an Indian population reaching over 160,000, all her nationals looking to India for help and advice.

## A Two-Fold Purpose.

Now it is in the hands of India and her Government to thrash this matter either through their Delegates coming here to meet the Government of the Union of South Africa in a Conference or through direct negotiations. When this question is connected with the future relations of peace and mutual help, South Africa being naturally interested in India for her trade including that of gold, diamonds, coal and fruits, will not raise objection and avail itself of the opportunity to send a South African Representative who will also work as a Trade Commissioner. India's representative will serve a double purpose. He, besides remaining in touch with the Union Government in connection with the future political status of Indians in South Africa, will also be a blessing in disguise. He will advise, help and look after the interests of the Indian community. He will try to open up the field for Indian trade here. It will be the part of the Government of India if it resolve to send a representative here.

I think the Government will need the backing of the people in adopting this course and I earnestly hope that it will be unhesitatingly given by the people. Press and politicians of all shades of opinion for the betterment of the helpless situation of Indians in South Africa. Johannesburg, June 21.

## Notes of the Day.

## A Dictatorship in France?

M. Caillaux's air-journey to London to discuss with Mr. Winston Churchill the details of the Anglo-French debt settlement indicates that the French Finance Minister is anxious to resume his work of financial restoration from where he left it. Before he had to resign from an earlier Cabinet he had practically arranged to secure the consent of the British Government to spread the French debt to Britain over a period of 63 years, the debt to be wiped off by annual payments every year. If he succeeds in returning to France with an amicable settlement of the vexed debt problem, the Briand Ministry will find its position considerably stabilised. Incidentally it will prove the death-knell of all the absurd talk about France being anxious to find a Dictator under whose strong and rigid rule the country could be expected to secure financial happiness. Responsible French opinion is not likely to make the experiment of having a Dictator imposing his will on the country. The man in the street in Paris may cry out for a Dictator in sheer exasperation, but as an English journalist in Paris said recently, "France is so timidly 'bourgeois' that the wolf of dictatorship will have to be thoroughly well disguised as the lamb of the middle-classes." M. Briand is always ready to be that kind of lamb.

## "Tainted Money."

The Russian Trade Unionists' resolve to make regular reductions from their wages to help the British miners "during the entire period of the British coal stoppage" is sure to exasperate the Blue Bloods of England still more and make them search for some more expressive term of abuse than the phrase "tainted money" which has been repeatedly hurled at the British miners. The Tory enthusiasts, who want a rupture with the Soviet Government, are, however, not contented by official Toryism, which has thought it expedient to give only a "warning" to the Soviet Government that help to British miners from Russia with the sanction of that Government will be considered as "an unfriendly act." The Soviet Government has made the retort courteous and pointed to the Third International as the source of this international charity and there the matter rests. But the real reason why the Baldwin Government cannot take any measures against Russia is because "a number of companies and financial interests in the City of London have entered into big and long contracts with the Russian Government for the working of some of the gold mines in Russia." A Tory paper inadvertently alluded to this fact in mail week. When British concession-hunters want to make profits in Russia, that, of course, is not "tainted money!"

## A Wrong Decision.

The Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress, which met at Poona last week, is understood to have passed a resolution recommending that members of the Non-Brahmin Party should not be allowed to join any other rival political body. It may be doubted whether this decision represents the opinion of the majority of the politically-minded Non-Brahmins in this Presidency. There are several Non-Brahmins in Bombay who would resent the decision. Mr. Shilam is a Non-Brahmin Congress candidate for the ensuing elections. We do not think that Mr. Shilam and several other leading Non-Brahmins, who rightly hold that through the Congress alone the legitimate demands of the Non-Brahmins will be satisfied, will obey the fiat dictated by purely communal exclusiveness. Non-Brahmins labour under some undeniable social disabilities and these have prejudiced in some places their political status also. They are entirely justified, therefore, in organising themselves to safeguard their interests, social and political, in all legitimate ways. But this does not exempt them from their national responsibility of co-operating with other communities for the advancement of all. The spirit of intolerance and exclusiveness, which prevails in some of their camps, is hardly calculated to further their own interests.

## Sisters of Service.

The Seva Sadan Society of Bombay whose eighteenth anniversary was celebrated on Sunday is the pioneer women's society in India for training sisters of service and serving through them the poor, the sick and the distressed. Founded by the well-known philanthropist, Mr. B.M. Malabari, it has now grown into a popular institution whose name is a household word in Bombay, and which has been a model for similar institutions in other parts of India. It maintains a Home for the Homeless, an Industrial Home with various departments, a dispensary for women and children, several ashrams or hostels, free educational classes and normal classes for training women for the teaching profession. It should be clear that such humanitarian work on so large a scale needs and deserves the whole-hearted support of the public, the Corporation and Government. The Home for the Homeless, which maintains waifs and strays and destitute women, is in urgent need of Rs. 60,000 for its proper upkeep. This sum for which the Society appeals to the public is a small one compared with the magnitude of the work of the Society, and we trust the appeal will meet with speedy and generous response.

## Dear Mangos.

Malda mangos are most tempting, as a Simla Tahsildar found—to his cost. He was anxiously awaiting a big parcel of them, but a human weasel in the train sucked all juice out of a number of the mangos and carefully stuffed the basket with—all that was left of them—skins and seeds. Naturally, the Tahsildar was wrathful; it was no ordinary parcel and he was no ordinary man to be so toyed with. He has filed a complaint with the police suggesting exemplary punishment to the culprit. Truly, Malda mangos are dear.

## PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

A HUGE FINANCIAL FAILURE?

INDIAN SECTION MUCH PRAISED.

LONDON, July 11.

New York.—The great exhibition at Philadelphia was even less complete than usual on such occasions as regards the installation of goods and attractions when it was opened and it is agreed that unless phenomenal business is done in the next few months the promoters will lose several million dollars. A nationwide publicity campaign is being organised in this connection with the object of securing 50 million visitors to show at two shillings per head before the Exhibition closes.

India's exhibit is creditable covering the whole Indian field of arts and crafts and cottage industries. The Indian pavilion is fashioned after the Wembley building and covers an area of 60 thousand square feet of the cost of over £30,000. All space within the building has been occupied, the majority of the exhibitors being Indian. The Indian theatre wax-works and jungle give a lighter relief and the Indian restaurant completes the picture of the Indian section which is much praised.—Reuter's Special.

## PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

BOMBAY, July 12.

A cablegram has been received in Bombay from Philadelphia that Mr. Phadke's Art Exhibition was opened on the 1st instant at the Philadelphia Exposition and is being highly appreciated by distinguished visitors there.—A. P.

## TOLL OF U. S. A. ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

200 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 12.

Dover.—Hitherto three are known to have been killed and between 50 and 100 injured in Laikie Denmark explosions and 20 are missing. The total number of those killed cannot be ascertained until the debris have been cleared. Towns fifteen miles away show marks of the hail of debris and 200 buildings have been destroyed within arsenal area. Fires are still raging but eighteen naval magazines are intact. American Red Cross has rushed help to the scene.—Reuter.

## NAVAL AND ARMY ARSENALS DOOMED.

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED

LONDON, July 11.

Morristown.—A military cordon has been established in the area of 10 square miles. The naval arsenal valued at 80 million dollars has been destroyed and the army arsenal at Picatinny, half a mile away, is undergoing destruction.

As the result of a series of minor explosions, several villages are reported to have been practically destroyed. The first terrific explosion shook the houses situated miles around and blew motor-cars off the roads. Inhabitants of villages were terror-stricken. Throughout the night there were lurid flares and incessant rumbling of ashes, with burning fragments descended on the villages. Danger hampers rescuers, but the injured are coming in to be treated in an improvised hospital.—Reuter.

## OWNERS' TERMS REJECTED.

MINERS REFUSE TO ATTEND WORK.

LONDON, July 12.

Resolutions rejecting the latest proposal of the coal-owners and asking permission of the National Federation for the withdrawal of safety men from the pits were passed at the meeting of the Forest of Dean miners who decided to surround all the pits with a view to persuading the safety men to return home.

The pit in Leigh district of Lancashire reopened this morning but 14,000 miners did not respond. Various branch meetings of the miners have passed resolutions that they will act only on instructions of the Miners' Federation.—Reuter.

## DA COSTA LEAVES FOR AZORES.

LONDON, July 11.

Lisbon.—General Da Costa has been liberated, and will be given a confidential mission abroad.

Lisbon.—Da Costa has embarked on the warship for Azores.—Reuter.

## COBBHAM STARTS TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 11.

Basra.—The Air Force has sanctioned the loan of a mechanic to Cobbham, who has accepted it, subject to the confirmation of de Havilland Company, in which case he will resume his flight in the course of a few days.

Basra.—Cobbham will leave on Tuesday accompanied by the Air Force mechanic, Sergeant Ward, without waiting for the mechanic whom de Havilland Company are sending out.—Reuter.

## DEBT SETTLEMENT.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S NOVE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

A PLEA TO AVERT FRANCE'S "RUIN."

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—A party of blind and disabled ex-service men, carrying flags, headed a procession of disabled ex-service men organised as an appeal to America to grant a more lenient debt settlement. Streets were lined with large crowds. The procession stopped near the statue of Washington, and deposited a wreath composed of flowers of the French and American colours and also a plaque inscribed with an appeal to Americans to re-open the debt question and not to consent to an agreement which might result in the ruin of France and the loss of her independence.—Reuter's Special.

## TROUBLE IN AZERBAIJAN AND KHORASSAN.

MUTINY OF TROOPS AT BUJNURD

LONDON, July 11.

Teheran.—The news regarding Azerbaijan and Khorassan is very vague, but apparently the former is now quiet. Two regiments of infantry have been despatched from Teheran to Meshed, but there is no authentic news regarding the extent of the trouble. It is reported that there has been a mutiny of troops at Bujnurd, who have been joined by some of the disaffected Turkomans, and are marching towards Kuchan. No danger is apprehended.—Reuter.

A previous message from Reuter despatched from Teheran on the 2nd instant, bearing on the subject, is reproduced below:— "A military force, stationed at Salmas about 50 miles from Tabriz, rose in revolt and killed its commander. It then marched to Khoy where it was joined by a force there. They marched together to Maku on the Turco-Persian frontier where they were joined by a force at that place and started looting. Troops were immediately despatched from Tabriz against the insurgents.

A regiment about 1200 strong has been despatched from the capital to Bujnurd in Khorassan where some trouble has occurred."

## MISS. GERTRUDE BELL DEAD.

A FAMOUS SCHOLAR.

LONDON, July 12.

Baghdad.—Miss Gertrude Bell, the Oriental Secretary to the High Commissioner and famous Arabic scholar and authoress died suddenly during night whilst sleeping.—Reuter.

(Miss Gertrude Margaret Bell was the Oriental Secretary to the High Commissioner of Iraq since 1920. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Bell and was educated at Queen's College, London, and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. She had a distinguished academic career getting a First Class in History and the Founders Medal. She was attached to the Military Intelligence Department, Cairo, in 1915 and became a Liaison Officer of Arab Bureau in Iraq in 1916. She was Assistant Political Officer in Baghdad since 1917 being mentioned in dispatches. Miss Bell had a number of publications to her credit prominent being the 'Safar Nameh, Thousand and One Churches, Civil Administration of Mesopotamia, etc.)

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL IT BE POSTPONED?

LONDON, July 11.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Imperial Conference planned for October will almost certainly be postponed indefinitely since the political situation in Canada makes it most doubtful whether the Dominion will be able to send delegates who could speak with authority. But if one party is returned with a large majority at the general election in Canada, in September, probably the Prime Minister who may be elected, will be able to attend the Conference.—Reuter.

## CELEBRATION OF VICTORY OVER ABDEL KRIM.

LONDON, July 11.

Toulon.—The Sultan of Morocco has arrived here aboard the cruiser "Paris" in order to attend the inauguration of the new Moslem mosque and other ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the victory over Abdel Krim. The cruiser received a salute of 21 guns. The representatives of President Doumergue and M. Briand boarded the cruiser and welcomed the Sultan.—Reuter.

## S. S. "ERINPURA" QUARANTINED.

LONDON, July 11.

Singapore.—The British India liner "Erinpura" from Rangoon was put in quarantine, as one British and one American passenger died. The former was the wife of a local resident. The ship's engineer has been admitted into hospital. The vessel has now left, and Government is taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease which has not been specified.—Reuter.

New York.—Mr. Weeks, ex-Secretary for War is gravely ill with heart trouble.

## FOR PROMOTING COMMUNAL AMITY

SIND JOURNALISTS TAKE A PLEDGE

RESULT OF KARACHI CONFERENCE

KARACHI, July 11.

At the initiative of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon and some journalists of Karachi a conference of Sind journalists was convened here this morning under the chairmanship of the editor of the "New Times" with a view to discuss ways and means to prevent communal tension and to promote cordial relations and amity between all communities in the province. About 44 journalists from all parts of Sind representing various schools of thought and communities attended.

## JOURNALISTS' PLEDGE.

After some lively discussion, it was decided to form the Sind Journalists' Society with a view to carry out the above objects and in general to consolidate the relations between the Sind journalists for promoting better sense of responsibility and good-will among them. A pledge was formulated to be taken by every journalist desiring to be a member of the Society. The pledge would bind every member not to create bad feeling between communities and to exercise all the influence and power of the newspaper under his control to promote the larger spirit of unity, tolerance, good-will, and co-operation among the different communities. The pledge also enjoins on the members to ensure fair editorial comments on inter-communal questions which shall not be provocative of communal ill-feeling, and to exercise greater care and scrutiny in publishing news, reports or correspondence or in reproducing from any other paper anything in respect of inter-communal matters.

About 36 journalists including many prominent newspaper editors and proprietors joined the Society and signed the pledge on the spot. A standing committee of members was then elected with Mr. Dyer Kelle, editor of the "Daily Gazette" as Chairman and editors of the "New Times" and the "Alwahi" as Secretaries.

## THE WATCH DOG.

The Standing Committee will draw up the constitution for the Society and keep vigilance over the Sind press in its inter-communal activities.

## COMMISSIONER'S BENEDICTION.

In the evening Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon was "At Home" to the journalists, assembled to meet Mr. R. P. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind, who expressed gratification at the formation of the Society and assured the journalists present that the Government did not want communal bitterness which interfered with the smooth working of the administration more than anything else. He hoped that the new organisation would succeed in the task which it had set before itself.—A.P.

## PABNA QUIET.

HINDU RELIEF WORKERS ARRIVE.

PABNA, July 11.

No reports of any disturbance or looting in the interior have been received to-day. 125 Mahomedans arrested in connection with various loot cases were brought this morning from Atakula, Sripur. The total number of Mahomedans arrested in connection with several cases of loot and assault on police amounts to about 300. Pandit Shyam Sunder Chakravarty and Swami Biswananda with a party of Hindu Relief Committee workers arrived here this morning for relief work. Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, M.L.C., and Dr. Kiran Sankar Roy, M.L.C., also arrived this morning.—A.P.

## COMMUNAL CLASH IN CALCUTTA SUBURB.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Serious Hindu-Muslim clash occurred this evening in a suburb six miles from Calcutta. Trouble arose when a Hindu religious car with an idol was taken out in procession. It is reported that Mahomedans came out of the mosque in large numbers and attacked the Hindus about fifteen of whom were injured and were removed to hospital. The car was damaged. Police hastened to the spot and brought the situation under control.—A. P.

## EIGHT PERSONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Eight arrests have been made in connection with last night's Hindu-Muslim clash at Paikpara.—A.P.

## HEARING OF ARVI RIOTS.

NAGPUR, July 12.

During the hearing of the Arvi Hindu-Muslim riot case which has been proceeding at Wardha, the investigating officer was cross-examined at great length before Mr. Parry, the Sessions Judge, who is reported to have remarked regarding the omission to seize certain photos taken by Mr. Yusuf Sharif, "Reasons apart, there are grounds to suppose that there has been a concoction of evidence in this case. Are you a party either to the concoction or suppression of evidence?" The witness replied in the negative. The case is proceeding.—A.P.

## OPIUM TRAFFIC

HOW TO GRAPPLE WITH IT SUCCESSFULLY

MR. ANDREWS ON GOVT. PROPOSALS

DELHI, July 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the representative of the Associated Press on his way through Delhi to Santiniketan stated that in spite of the passing of the Colour Bar Bill he was still hopeful that good result would come from the Round Table Conference in South Africa, which would probably take place next December.

## OPIUM POLICY.

With regard to the two recent Government circulars on opium, Mr. Andrews expressed great satisfaction at the external policy proposed, which involved complete reduction of the export of opium after ten years. Since the British Colonies and possessions in the Far East were involved it was a moral victory for India to be able in this way to manage her own affairs, without the intervention from Whitehall.

With reference however to the Government circular on the internal policy Mr. Andrews was almost entirely dissatisfied. It appeared to him weak and unconvincing both as to the method suggested for dealing with the black spots like Calcutta, and also as to the remedy suggested to prevent the doping of babies with opium. Only by a graduated rationing of opium shops, month by month regardless of the decrease of revenue could the black spots be cleaned up. This had been proved already in Assam. Along with rationing should go registration. Women should not be allowed to purchase opium at all.

## HOW TO CLEANSE UP BLACK SPOTS.

At the same time Mr. Andrews acknowledged that no final remedy could be found for these evils until the smuggling from Indian States was brought to an end. What was really needed was that the growth, manufacture, and distribution of opium for legitimate purposes within the League of Nations Formula should be entirely in the hands of the Government of India. At the League of Nations in Geneva the Indian Government was made responsible for whole of India including Indian States. It was literally impossible to fulfil that responsibility unless growth, manufacture and distribution of opium were under strict Government control. In other matters uniformity and centralisation had been found necessary and with such a dangerous drug as opium it was imperative.

## UNDER CONGRESS FLAG.

POONA NON-BRAHMINS DISOWN RAJA OF PANAGAL.

POONA CITY, July 12.

As a counterblast to the meeting organised by the Satyashodhak non-Brahmin Party in Poona in connection with the visit of the Raja of Panagal to Poona, a largely attended public meeting was convened by the Nationalist non-Brahmins of Poona under the auspices of the Gopal Club and the Young Maratha Association on Saturday night. Mr. Baburao Phule presided and the meeting was addressed by non-Brahmin leaders especially those from Bombay.

Mr. Dongre, Bar-at-Law, who was one of the principal organisers of the Bombay Conference said that those who assembled under the banner of the Raja of Panagal were out for offices.

Mr. Silam, member of the Corporation of Bombay, exhorted non-Brahmins to join the Congress and drew the attention of the Raja to the manifesto signed by thousands dissociating themselves from his activities in Maharashtra.

Mr. Pupala followed him in the same strain. Mr. Chavan in a vigorous and impressive speech which was received with cheers appealed to all to work for national freedom in union.—A.P.

## MR. NARSHIMHA RAJU.

RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS PARTY.

MADRAS, July 12.

Rai Bahadur C. V. S. Narashimha Raju, the leader of the Opposition in the Madras Council announces that owing to differences with Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyangar he has severed his connection with the Congress Party.—A.P.

## TAGORE &amp; FASCISM.

NOT IN POSITION TO PRONOUNCE VERDICT.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In connection with the comments in the Indian press on his views on Signor Mussolini and Fascism following his recent visit to Italy, the Associated Press has received the following cable from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is now in London:

"For some cause or other a misunderstanding has found currency in the papers that I admire the idea and methods of Fascism. In my interviews in Italy I was not competent to say anything about Fascism, not having studied the subject. I have realised that in Italy to-day, it is impossible for a traveller to gather information necessary for an unbiased estimate of this movement. Though as an artist I have been struck by the impression made upon my mind by the personality of Signor Mussolini it does not convey at all my moral judgment for which I must have fuller data and the evidence of those who have suffered."—A.P.

## DISASTROUS HOUSE COLLAPSE

6 PERSONS DIE ON SPOT.

A CHILD BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

10 INJURED REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

GHASTLY SCENE IN PITHA STREET.

AN UNSAFE TERRACE?

Six persons died unawares in their sleep

in the early hours of Monday morning by the sudden collapse of the portion of a five-storied building situated at Pitha Street, in Fort. The building was an old structure and was occupied mostly by peons and domestic servants. At about four o'clock while it was drizzling, a thundering sound was heard and the residents of all buildings in the locality rushed out of their houses, as they thought something unusual had occurred. They were just disturbed from their sleep, and did not know at first what had really happened.

The cries for help from the adjoining building, a portion of which had just collapsed, attracted their attention and on rushing to the scene found the upper storey under a huge debris. The police and the fire brigade were immediately informed, and in a few minutes the Ambulance Corps from Colaba and the fire engines from the Fort and Byculla went to the scene and rendered assistance. In the dark, it was a difficult and formidable task for them to excavate the debris and extricate the injured and the dead. After an hour's laborious work, however, they had the misfortune to witness the ghastly scene of the mutilated, dead and injured persons who were suffocated for want of fresh air and were in great agony of pain.

Six persons were found dead who were removed to the Morgue, while the ten injured persons were sent to the hospital for treatment. Additional pathsos is lent to the tragedy as among the dead were a young couple while a nine-month old baby who was removed to the hospital for treatment succumbed to the injuries subsequently. Out of the ten injured the following four were detained in the hospital as their injuries were considered serious. (1) Raghunath Mogra, (2) Beniprasad, (3) Rampal, and (4) a female child of nine months. The condition of Raghunathprasad is considered critical, while the nine-month old baby died soon after admission. The six persons who died on the spot are: (1) Bhimbhai Narayan (22), (2) Janki Chopa (23), (3) Bhidaram (25), (4) Ramkaderath (19), and a Hindu couple, names of whom are not known. The terrace of the building was not in the

safe condition, and was supported by a beam which was removed on Sunday.

## TRAGIC REMAINS.

The building belonged to Mr. Abdulhac Sulemanji, a bone-setter at Pydhonie. The sudden collapse is due to the after effect of the incessant rain of the past few days which brought down the huge structure like a house of cards.

Many tragic remains are revealed from the debris one being a wrist watch worn by one of the victims on his left hand which had stopped at 4.27 a.m. giving the exact time of the occurrence. The victims included two women, one baby and five men.

## INQUEST ADJOURNED.

In the evening Rao Bahadur B. N. Athalye, Coroner, held an inquest touching the deaths of (1) Bhimbhai Narayan (22), (2) Janki Chopa (23), (3) Bhidaram Bhika (25), (4) Ram Raderath (23), (5) Shamji Raoji (30), (6) Dabhai (25), (7) Shantibai 9 months and (8) Raghunath (22). The first six died on the spot being crushed under the debris while Nos. 6 and 7 succumbed to their injuries in the G. T. Hospital.

Inspector C. Bull led the evidence. Mohan Bachu, a hamal in Fort Printing Press identified the body of Bhidaram and said the deceased lived on the fourth floor of the house which collapsed.

Rampal Bidesai a hamal in the Imperial Bank identifying the body of Ram Raderath said the deceased was residing on the fifth floor of the house. Eight persons lived together in one room. The front portion of the house had fallen down. The deceased was his brother and died on the spot, of suffocation.

Kanji Raoji a hamal in Chartered Bank identified the bodies of Shamji, Dabhai and Shantibai and said Shamji was his brother. Dabhai was the deceased's wife and Shantibai his daughter. Major Baldwin DeSouza, Resident Medical Officer, G. T. Hospital described the injuries of Raghunath and Shantibai and said in his opinion death was due to shock following injuries.

The Coroner postponed further enquiry till 20th instant at 5 p.m. and remarked:—The police will please bring some responsible engineer from the Municipality with record to indicate how old the house was. The landlord and rent collector ought also to be produced.

## MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

BAN TO REMAIN.

MADRAS, July 12.

By 55 votes against 27 the House threw out to-day the adjournment motion moved by Mr. E. Satyamurti to protest against the Government's refusal to remove the electoral disqualification imposed on Mr. Yakub Hassan. Attendance of the members was good, and the galleries were over-crowded. Among the distinguished visitors present were the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. M. K. Acharya.

In moving the adjournment, Mr. Satyamurti made an appeal not to import personal considerations into the debate. He then narrated in detail the history of the restriction, and pointed out that the Joint Committee was originally against imposing restrictions on convicted persons, that the Government of India themselves were for abolishing the restriction during the Labour regime, and that only after the Conservative Government had come in that the Government of India made their final rule. He referred to raising the ban from six months to one year, and pointed out that Sir A. Muddiman himself was in favour of some automatic system by which these bans could be removed.

## UNCIVILIZED &amp; BARBAROUS.

Mr. Satyamurti next referred to the wrong done to the electorate by restricting its choice. "We are building up an infant democracy." "Is it right," he asked, "that the discretion of the electorate should be thus violated?" He wanted every section of the House to protest against the manner in which the Government had abused its discretion. Except in South Africa nowhere in the world, did conviction carry political disability. He characterised Government's action as inhuman, uncivilized and barbarous, and condemned their use of the anti-deluvian provision in law as vindictive. Mr. Yakub Hassan had suffered for his views and he wanted the House to vote for his motion.

## A MUSLIM SWARAJIST SECONDED THE MOTION.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

The Law Member, in a short reply, said that discretion was vested in the Government, and that in the present instance no case had been made out why discretion should have been used otherwise.

Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Minister opposed the motion. He said Mr. Satyamurti had lost his case by bad advocacy, and that no case had been made out to show that the Government had been wrong in its decision.

Mr. O. Thammachalam Chetty, opposing, said that Mr. Yakub Hassan was the cause

## WELL-KNOWN BENGALI MUSICIAN.

INVITED TO EUROPE.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy, son of the well-known Bengali dramatist and poet, the late Mr. D. L. Roy, will shortly proceed on an extensive tour of Europe and America in order to propound Indian music to the western world. Mr. Dilip K. Roy has made a special study of western music during his stay in Europe and has also made a great mark in the interpretation of Indian music in this country. He has been invited to Europe by Romain Rolland, Georges Duhamel and others. Mr. Roy is endeavouring to persuade a renowned Mussalman instrumentalist to accompany him.—A. P.

## BARBERS' CONFERENCE AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, July 12.

A Conference of Barbers of the Panjab has been convened to take place at Amritsar in October next during the Diwali holidays. Badrudin, Hairdresser of Amritsar, has been elected President of the Reception Committee, and he has written to District Organisations to send names of representatives to the Central Council of the Conference.—A. P.

of the Moplah rebellion, and that his activities had disturbed the peace in the country, and it was to such activities that they could trace the present Hindu-Muslim tension in the north.

Mr. Narasimha Razu, supporting the adjournment, pointed out that it was incorrect to connect Mr. Yakub Hassan with the Moplah revolt, as the revolt occurred six months after Mr. Yakub Hassan's visit. He also testified to Mr. Hassan's greatness and said the Council would be better for his presence.

Mr. Uppi Sahib, a Moplah member supported.

## "AN INTRUDER."

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, opposing, said Mr. Yakub Hassan was an intruder in the province, whose mischievous activities had done incalculable harm to millions of his co-religionists. He said it was an insult to the whole community to say that he was the only person who was fit to represent it. There were scores of Muslims who were as good as Mr. Yakub Hassan, and who could represent the community as well as he.

When the question was put to the vote, 27 voted for and 55 against.—Free Press.

# THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

## GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

### LALAJI'S IMPRESSIONS.

Lala Lalajai writes to "The People" from Geneva under date June 2nd as follows:

Since leaving America in 1919 this is the first International meeting I have attended. I found it very amusing as well as stimulating. Amusing, because of its peculiar constitution, procedure and activities; stimulating because it gave me opportunity to study and understand the under currents of European politics. The things which particularly attracted my notice may be stated in a few paragraphs.

The whole thing seems to be managed by the French and the English. French and English are the two languages officially recognised. All documents are printed and published in both languages. All work is done in both. In the Conference itself speeches in English were immediately translated into French and vice versa. In the committees, however, German has been used to assert itself and it appears that as soon as Germany is admitted into the League of Nations, the German language too will be officially recognised. One need not have attended many meetings held in connection with the Conference to feel that French is the most popular, the most widely understood and the most widely used language in Europe and America. Almost all non-British people here whether of Europe or of America speak and understand French very well. That is not the case with either English or German. During the whole session I heard only one non-British European using the English language. He was a Norwegian.

### INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS.

In the office, the British wield a great deal of influence, although the Director is French and perhaps the major portion of his office staff consists of French men and women. In the Conference itself, the British were not prominent. A British Representative advised me quite in the beginning not to take the Conference seriously, thereby showing that his nation did not attach much importance to its proceedings and decisions. In actual conduct, however, he seemed to be very much interested in what was said or done. I think the advice was only a joke. I should consider that we could achieve anything by attaching too much importance to these international gatherings, or any connections established thereby. But I have seen so much of these international gatherings that I do not lose my balance over them.

I am of opinion, that Indians should use every possible opportunity to attend international gatherings, take part in them, and establish relations with the public men of all countries. It serves a double purpose. It enables us to judge how and where we stand. It gives us opportunities of removing misapprehensions and wrong impressions and giving a true and correct view of conditions in our country. Our country is very much misunderstood and misrepresented. No amount of writing can effectively remove the impressions thus disseminated. Actual contact with living men, leaders in their own spheres, political or economic or social, is much more effective than anything we may write and circulate. In

my judgment it is a crime to let things go in default. We must mix and establish relations with persons of all nationalities. Such international gatherings afford good opportunities for the purpose. Moreover they inspire self-confidence and self-respect. Rubbing shoulders with the ablest and the most prominent of world's public workers, one begins to feel assured that one could do as well as others do, only if the opening and the opportunity were there. Besides it has a great educative value of its own. You learn much which you could not otherwise know and understand. If you are a person with too much of self-importance and self-sufficiency you come to know your place. The only thing is to avoid building hopes on foreign help either for your freedom or for any other big purpose. You must not lose your balance. Much depends on the personal equation. Raw youths, or men with unformed characters, or insufficient knowledge of world politics are not the persons to be sent to these international gatherings. You cannot depend on their maintaining their balance and keeping their place. Subject to these qualifications I am very strongly of opinion that Indians should utilise every opportunity that comes handy, to attend international gatherings and mix with persons of international fame. Now this is not a new opinion. I have been saying that ever since I returned from America. I have been pressing it on our political leaders. In the words of the English baronet who volunteered advice to me, neither the League of Nations nor the International Labour Organisation should be taken too seriously. I still maintain that the League of Nations, as at present constituted, is a League of Imperialists. It is natural that institutions of this kind should be mostly utilised by States and nations commanding power and influence and respect in the world. A powerful man finds everything useful and handy and knows how to use it for his own ends. The same is the case with other international organisations. One must be clear on this point. If one has no misapprehensions on this score one can very judiciously join these organisations and try to get as much out of them as possible. Our cause is just. Our claims are true. We do not want to disseminate or spread falsehood or untruth, but at the same time we cannot afford to let ourselves, our country and our nation be misrepresented and misunderstood. We cannot afford to let falsehoods, untruths and calumny be circulated against us.

The Japanese have well understood the value of these international relations. They fully realize the use of publicity. They always send full delegations. They spend money on propaganda, on publicity and on information. They get information from others at any price, and make use of it for their national ends; and they supply and give information about their country not only free but even at their own expense in order to create respect for it. Under the rules of the International Labour Organisation each State can send only 4 delegates and 6 advisers at the most. But at this session the Japanese delegation consists of 15 persons. The two Government delegates have five advisers; the Employers' Delegate and Workers' Delegate have three

each. The additional advisers are technical experts. What is the result? The Japanese Delegation is represented on every Committee and their men were elected almost unanimously.

The Indian Delegation consists only of 5 persons, two Government Delegates and their Adviser or Secretary, one Employers' Delegate (without any Adviser), one Workers' Delegate (also without any Adviser). Of these 5, only two are Indians—one Government Delegate and the other myself. I am of opinion that in this respect active steps should be taken to impress on the Government of India the desirability of sending our full quota consisting almost wholly (or at least of a majority) of Indians to every international conference. Every group should consist of one senior and one junior, and the secretary of the delegation should always be an Indian. India wants full return for her money. India needs that her own young men should be trained, acquire knowledge, gain experience, establish relations and give the benefit thereof to their country. I have not a word to say against any of the members of the present Delegation. I am discussing this as a matter of principle and hope that the country will hear more on this subject, in the winter session of the Legislative Assembly. I hope Indian politicians and the Indian Press will take up the matter and create a strong public opinion in favour of this view.

### THE CONFERENCE.

Now to come to the proceedings of the Conference. The impression left on my mind was that the whole thing was managed by continental leaders and the British played only a subordinate part. Of course, the British cannot be ignored. They are too big to be ignored.

The President is a Dutch Roman Catholic priest. The Director who is the Secretary-General of the Conference is French. The Presidents of all Committees except the Selection Committee are non-British. The Conference this time paid a compliment to India by electing Sir Atul Chatterjee as the President of the Selection Committee which performs the same functions as the Subjects Committee does in relation to the Indian National Congress.

Coming to speeches, the best and most effective speaking was done by the French, some of them displaying first rate oratorical powers.

It seemed to me that much time was spent on formalities and in translations, but that is inseparable from a gathering of this nature. As I have said, every speech in the Conference was immediately translated into French or English as the case may be. All business was done in good humour except when anything was proposed by the Italian Delegates. It was clear that there was a conspiracy of hostility against the Italians on account of Mussolini. Every proposal made by the Italian Delegation was received with suspicion; the suspicion was deepened by the speeches made in support, which eventually led to the being rejected. I watched the whole thing with intense interest in the meetings of the workers' group as well as in the Committee on Standing Orders. Mussolini has suppressed the regular workers' organisations and so there is widespread indignation and feeling against him and his policy. It is believed that Mussolini is like Napoleon riding for a fall and soon will, like Napoleon pass as a legend.

### POSTSCRIPT.

June 3.  
Mussolinism.—In the open Conference this morning we had a fierce and interesting de-

bate on Italian politics and on Mussolinism. The question arose of the credentials of the Italian Workers' Delegate. The Credentials Committee sent two reports (that of majority and that of minority). By two to one the Committee decided to accept the Workers' Delegate's credentials. The workers from other countries are unanimously opposed to it and the French Delegate M. Jouxhaux made one of the finest speeches of the session against the Workers' Delegate from Italy and against Mussolinism. The speech made a great impression and the speaker received an ovation at the end of his speech.

St. Rossi made a very impassioned defence. He too is a great orator.

### LABOUR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

#### REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Tamon Mayeda, Chief of the Japanese Delegation to the International Labour Office, writes the following on the labour conditions in Japan.

Recently allegations have been made by the Indian millowners in English newspapers and elsewhere that the Indian cotton mill industry is suffering largely from unfair Japanese competition due to the non-ratification of the Hours Convention by the Japanese Government. In view of the gravity of the question, I set forth a brief explanation of the situation with a view to eliminating all possible misunderstandings. I cannot, accept a contention that Japanese should ratify the Hours Convention at once, because, in practice, there exists no difference between the working hours in Japan in this particular industry, namely cotton spinning, and those imposed on India by the Convention—ten hours a day. Through the regulation of the Cotton Mill Federation of Japan all of its members, comprising most of the cotton mills of the country, have adopted ten hours as a maximum day's work for their employees and a complete stoppage of operation at least for four days and nights per month.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION.  
In passing, attention should be drawn to the fact that the working hours imposed on Japan by the Washington Convention are shorter than 10 hours a day which are allocated to India. In other working conditions too, those required of Japan by the Convention are more rigid than those asked of India. It is quite misleading then to declare that Japan has not ratified the Convention which India has ratified, as if ratification meant the same thing in both cases. In a word, there is no actual connexion in the present question between the ratification of the Convention and the so-called Indo-Japanese competition in the cotton trade.

Furthermore taking the prevalent working conditions into consideration it may be said that the Japanese labour conditions are second to none in the East. Take wages as an instance: comparing on the same basis and in the same months of the year, the wages of the Japanese spinning operatives are at least 50 per cent. higher than those paid to Indian operatives, as recorded in the official enquiry of the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay. And if the wages of the female operatives only are considered, the Japanese wages are more than double the Indian wages. Generally speaking, the wages in Japan have more than trebled while the

price of daily needs has doubled during the last ten years.

### NIGHT WORK.

With regard to night work which constitutes the object of complaint on the part of the Indian millowners, the Amended Factory Act provides for its abolition, and so it will be done away with on its enforcement. The Imperial Ordinance for the enforcement of the Act was already decided by the Cabinet and has been presented to the Privy Council for consideration. The Government expects that every step for immediate enforcement of this Act will be completed during this year.

Up to the present, Japan is the only country in the East which has ratified the Convention for the Minimum Age for Seamen and for the Agricultural Workers, and which has decided to ratify the Convention concerning the Minimum Age for Industrial Workers. The Japan Government has recently extended the suffrage to all male adults so that the working class might have a voice to a greater extent in public affairs. The Government has, moreover, presented to the Diet the Trade Union Bill and the Labour Dispute Arbitration Bill with a view to carrying out its liberal policy in labour problems. The two latter Bills were passed by the Diet towards the end of March of this year.

### JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Government is not negligent in promoting the interests and safeguarding the welfare of the workers. On the contrary, the most energetic efforts are being made by the Government to improve the labour condition as much as circumstances permit. These efforts shall be appreciated all the more if one considers the tremendous difficulties Japan is encountering in her population problem, in the restoration work of her capital and its vicinity ruined by the great catastrophe of 1923, and because of its close neighbourhood to a number of countries in which labour is exceedingly cheap and in which no international obligations exist regarding labour conditions. In spite of all these difficulties, Japan is sincerely endeavoring to attain the goal set by the International Labour Organization. Only it must be remembered that to do all by one stroke is not humanly possible.

### RE-EMPLOYMENT OF EX-STRIKERS.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the question of the re-employment of ex-strikers being raised in the Legislative Assembly during the last sessions held in Delhi, by Mr. M. K. Acharya, Sir Charles James, the Commerce Member, gave the following answer:—

"The Agent assures me that he is working to the assurance given by me in this House last September, namely, that in filling vacancies, consideration will be given to men who lost their jobs in the strike and who apply for re-employment. The Agent knows of no case in which in filling vacancies new men were taken on in preference to ex-strikers who were good and efficient

servants and who applied for those vacancies."

We are thankful for the good intentions of the Agent towards the ex-strikers, many of whom are still living in hopes of re-employment. But the writer knows for a fact that several good and efficient men have applied to the Divisional Superintendents for re-employment, but, as far as he is aware, not one of their appeals has succeeded. Indeed, some of them have been told (even when there have been vacancies) that they cannot be taken back and not to waste any more time in sending appeals, because they will not be attended to. For this state of affairs, the Agent is in no way responsible, because their appeals are never forwarded to him, even if the Agent is addressed through proper channel. In other cases, various excuses are put forward against re-employing ex-strikers; for instance, "it has been brought to our notice that you were one of the instigators in the strike and so forth." Brought to notice by whom? By men who sought to serve their own ends?

Then there was a glaring and distressing case of an Indian driver. He was taken back when the strikers reported themselves for re-employment in accordance with the Agent's instructions issued on 3rd May and 14th June, 1925. He was allowed to work for a month, and then suddenly got served with twenty-four hours' notice under the pretext on (mere hearsay) that he had started the strike at such a station! No evidence, documentary or oral, was produced against him. This discovery, however, came rather late in the day for this fortunate man, who has also lost a grown-up son during the strike in the Gipsy's camp.

The Agent's gracious offer to give the absentees an opportunity to return to work was to all intents and purposes unconditional. As a matter of fact, the offence committed by each and every one of the strikers, due to their Union leaders, was exactly of the same nature. Therefore, there was no occasion to make fish of one and fowl of another, nor is there any law which lays down picturesque penalties to fit picturesque offences. Furthermore, in the official communication issued by the Government of India, dated Simla, the 17th June, 1925, it is stated: "The policy of the Railway Administration throughout has been to make it as easy as possible for the men to return to duty. With that object in view, the instructions issued by the Agent on 3rd May and 14th June are entirely free from any traces of harshness. The absentees have still the opportunity of re-engaging in accordance with those instructions for a period that must be limited and up to the number of vacancies that still remain, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this opportunity."

It will be seen that all trace of any vindictive distinction in the selection of men re-engaged is entirely absent in this public announcement—a truly graceful act, indicating, as it undoubtedly does, that justice is meted out even-handedly under the British rule provided the middle-men or smaller fry do not interfere as is invariably the case. Advantage was taken by one and all of the strikers within the limit of time prescribed, namely, the 15th of July, 1925, but many were sent adrift under various frivolous pretexts and hence their continual and futile cry in the wilderness for re-employment.

We trust the Agent will spare a little of his crowded time and personally look into these matters.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### A SAD REFLECTION.

#### INSANITARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

#### DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to the Schools Committee stating:

"With reference to your letter requesting the Schools Committee to report how many school premises are located in insanitary buildings and what steps are being taken to house them in sanitary buildings, the schools which require removal will be removed no sooner better premises are available in the same locality. As regards the unclean condition of W.C.s and urinals or of cloaks and gutters adjoining the school premises, letters are being addressed to the respective landlords to keep them clean in the interest of school children. A copy of the letter is forwarded to the Executive Health Officer with a request that the Assistant Health Officers of Wards should be requested to inspect the premises and to do whatever they can to ask the landlord to keep the premises clean and to carry out any alterations to secure more light and ventilation. I may mention here that one of the duties of the Medical Inspectors of Municipal Schools is to make a periodical survey of all the school premises and to report at once to the Executive Health Officer through this office if they come across any nuisance near the school premises. This practice has proved effective in bringing about the necessary improvements. It is also proposed very recently that the Schools Committee's Medical Inspectors and the Ward Inspectors of the Health Department should meet at the school premises according to their convenience to discuss the circumstances of the premises and to suggest remedies to remove the nuisance."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they had already decided that their schools should not be in buildings where there were liquor shops, but they must take care that girls' schools should not be near liquor shops, as these shops were a danger to the girls and did not have a good moral effect on them. He had visited a number of private schools in the city and he thought that not only the Municipal Schools, but private ones also should be examined by the Health Officer.

He asked the Schools Committee to pay more attention to both private and Municipal schools.

#### SHOCKING CONDITIONS.

Mr. B. G. Horniman called the attention of the Corporation and the public to the shocking conditions as disclosed by the statement of the Secretary. There appeared to be hardly an elementary school under the Corporation which had not got something insanitary or unsatisfactory in its surroundings, or structure. It was a reflection not only upon the Corporation, but on the citizens of this city, that the Schools to which the children of the citizens had to go should be conducted under such appalling circumstances. They were told that the Municipal Health Officer would pay more attention to these schools in the future, but he wanted to know why no attention was hitherto paid by their officers and these things had been allowed to continue. He hoped the Schools Committee would appoint a Sub-Committee to go into the question and put forward a scheme for all the schools in the city to be properly housed.

Mr. W. H. Hammond entirely agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Horniman and he liked to go even further. If they conducted their schools in such buildings, he said, they would be held responsible for any accident that might take place. He moved that any school which was structurally dangerous should be closed, and that all schools which were in an insanitary condition should be put in a sanitary condition.

#### THE REASON WHY.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said the Schools Committee had to cut their coat according to the cloth. The rents had gone up during the war and it was not possible for the Committee to secure good premises. But now they were removing their schools to sanitary buildings, for the rent had gone down, and in these circumstances he asked Mr. Hammond to withdraw his amendment.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting the amendment said it was not right to say that during the war the rents of school buildings had gone up, for they were protected by the Rent Act. In the north of the Island—at Parel, Wadala, and other places—there were a number of new buildings which were unoccupied to which their schools could easily have been removed but that had not been done. It was wrong to say that they were suffering from the war legacy, for they had many opportunities of improving matters.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said the Corporation would never grudge any additional expen-

diture if they wanted to remove their schools to sanitary buildings.

#### GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the Schools Committee were doing their best as they all knew. The real difficulty was about money, because Government were refusing to give them more money. If Mr. Nariman, who was a member of the local Council, instead of walking out of it, had asked Government for more money, the Corporation would have got it. If the Swarajists had remained in the Council, the Corporation would have got their money. ("Hear, Hear," and loud laughter). He appreciated the remarks of Mr. Horniman and Mr. Hammond, but they must understand that the landlords were asking for enormous rents. If they wished that the Schools Committee could close down all insanitary schools and then sit quiet, he thought the amendment was redundant and unnecessary.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

#### BACK BAY SANDS AGAIN.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to represent to the authorities in charge of the Back Bay Sands the necessity of adopting immediate measures for improving the sanitation of the sands."

Mr. V. N. Chandravarker seconded and the proposition was passed.

The Commissioner said the foreshore was given in charge of the Municipality, since the middle of the last month for sanitary purposes, and they had now taken steps to keep it clean.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

### DESHBANDHU DAY.

#### CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 12.

To celebrate the Deshbandhu Day and to express a sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Chitranjan Das a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held to-night outside Mori Gate under the presidency of Sheikh Rajuddin when speeches were made by representatives of all communities by recalling the sacrifices made by Deshbandhu Das for the cause of the country and urging Hindus and Muslims to compose their differences and unite in the fight for Swaraj for which the late Mr. Das had sacrificed his life.

Resolution expressing deep sense of sor-

row at the untimely death of the only son of Deshbandhu Das and sympathizing with Mrs. Das in her bereavement was moved from the chair and adopted unanimously. The President in his closing remarks appealed to Hindus and Muslims to follow the true path of religion and avoid mutual distrust and hatred.—A.P.

### "MUKTI" HIS GOAL.

#### TRANSLATE TEARS INTO PEARLS OF FREEDOM.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At a largely attended public meeting Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, after describing his personal relation with Deshbandhu Das, which rested on a far higher plane than the clash and conflict of politics, appealed to all parties in Bengal on this sacred day to unite and close up their ranks, and especially to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and the colleagues of Das to rise above petty dogmas, and find out a formula upon which all sections of the national army could march to its goal. The Faridpur speech of Mr. Das was the last will and testament of their revered leader, and that was the call of Deshbandhu.

Mr. R. C. Banerjee said that they were the servants of Bengal, and on this day they must resolve to carry out the work and ideal of Deshbandhu Das.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal said that the significance of Deshbandhu's life was that he made politics enter villages to serve masses. Referring to Mr. Pal's appeal to find out a formula upon which all parties could unite, he as a Swarajist offered his service, if Mr. Pal could work and present the formula to them.

Mr. Wahed Hossain M.L.C. and Alderman, regretted the petty quarrels about music and the Hindu-Muslim tension. For, he said, could not give the rights. He wanted a real change of hearts and not of legislation, and suggested a round table conference.

Mr. Hyder Ali, a Congress worker just released from prison, appealed to his fellow youngmen, Bengal Hindus and Muslims, to translate the lessons of Deshbandhu Das's life into action, and work for the country. He regretted the petty quarrels about music before mosques, and said that true religion and right devotion did not take account of these things.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that Deshbandhu Das's ideal was freedom, and they must

remember his ideals. Referring to Mr. Pal's appeal for unity on the basis of Das's Faridpur speech, Mr. Sen Gupta said that if Mr. Pal sincerely meant it, he would ask him to shake off all mental reservation and join the Congress, which at Calcutta had adopted a certain programme of work based on the Faridpur speech. Concluding Mr. Sen Gupta made personal references, and said that since Deshbandhu Das's death there was no man in Bengal who could lead the country. There was none who could command even a fraction of the respect that the country showed to that great leader. No one was more conscious of it than himself, but after that national calamity the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee elected him as its president. Was that mockery he asked. He could not properly discharge the high duties of his office rendered higher still by the memory of Das; but if he had got the power of young Bengal behind him, he felt he would be able to carry on the work left unfinished by Das, and achieve victory.

In her speech Mrs. Sarojini Naidu referred to the sorrow-stricken Mrs. Das as a symbol of Bharatmata offering oblation to her husband and her son, to her forefathers, and also to the unborn generations of India, for whom her husband had left a legacy of freedom. She asked the audience to translate their tears into pearls of freedom. Love and death were the twin-born gifts of destiny to a subject nation. There must be destruction before life could be reborn in freedom baptised by fire. Das was political by accident, he was a prophet and a seer. He was the Prophet of Freedom, his goal was "Mukti." All freedom coalesced into "sadhana." To her his politics was less than dust, his spirit as high as stars; he was the alchemist of the generation turning dust into gold, darkness into light, and weariness into exhilaration.

Miss Jyotirmoy Ganguly, Mr. Lalit Mohan Das, Mr. Sarat Gosh of Barisal and Mr. Pratap Guha Roy, editor of the "Nayak" also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

### CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

POONA CITY, July 12.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Sunday night in memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presided. Tributes were paid to the memory of the departed leader by Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, J. S. Karandikar, Deo, Shah and others who joined in

the prayer that India might have a leader of the Das type who would lead India from the darkness of the present pessimism and helplessness to the light of optimism and work.—A.P.

### CELEBRATION AT CANNPORE

CANNPORE, July 12.

This Cannpore Congress Committee celebrated Deshbandhu Das's anniversary yesterday morning. A procession started from the Congress office with a decorated portrait of Deshbandhu, the boys of the Bengali and National Schools singing patriotic songs. The procession terminated at Saraiya Ghat on the Ganges, where Dr. Murari Lal delivered a short speech on Deshbandhu's life, and the processionists bathed in holy Ganges.—Free Press.

### AHMEDABAD OBSERVES DAS DAY.

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

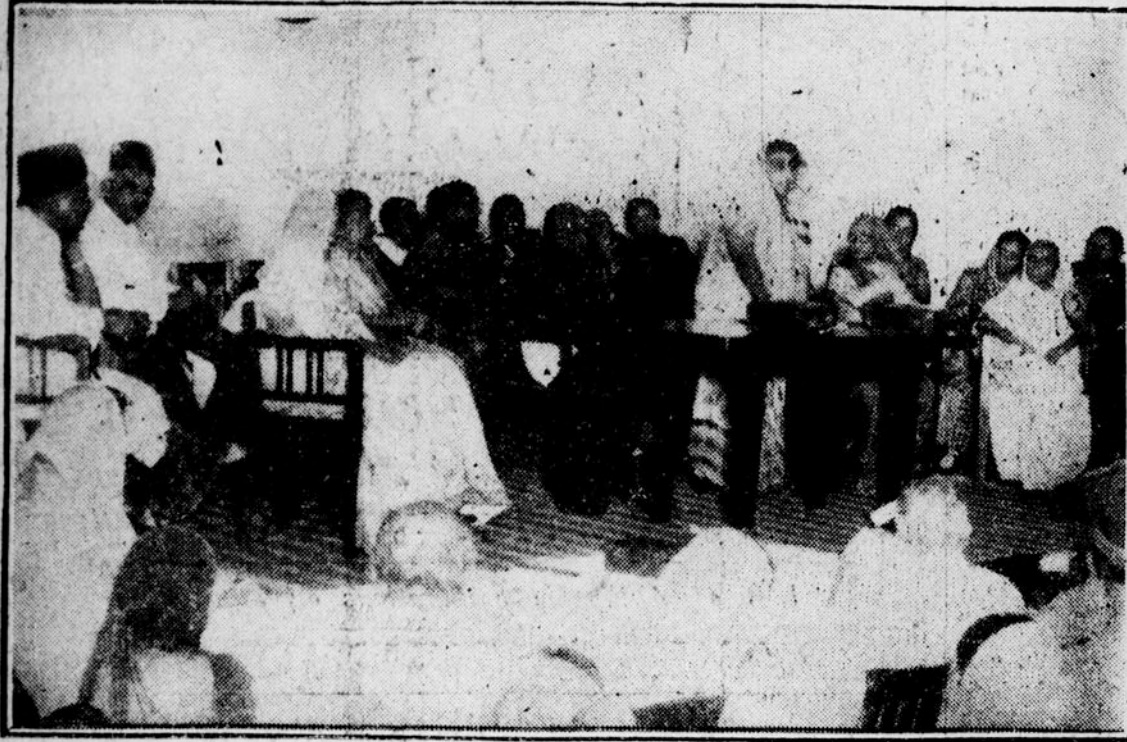
Death anniversary of Deshbandhu Das was observed here yesterday evening. Sri. Vallubhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, presiding. The president feelingly referred to Deshbandhu's immense sacrifices and said that India had sustained a very heavy loss by his death. He had devoted his whole life to the country's cause and served the motherland upto the last minute of his life. They must try to follow in his footsteps. Several other speakers, including Mr. Manikl Kothari paid tribute to Deshbandhu's life of sacrifice.—Free Press.

### DAS DAY IN BENARES.

BENARES, July 12.

Deshbandhu memorial Day was observed at Benares yesterday. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall grounds, Mr. Hakim Muhammad Husain presiding. Babu Bhiva Prasad Gupta moved a resolution praying for the happiness of Deshbandhu's soul and giving people the strength to accomplish the work of attainment of Swaraj left incomplete by the deceased. The resolution further expressed sense of heartfelt condolence of the people of Benares with the family of Chitranjan Das the only son of Deshbandhu at his untimely and sudden death. Mr. Gupta eulogised the services of the Deshbandhu towards India. After several others spoke on the resolution, it was unanimously passed by all standing.—Free Press.

## SEVA SADAN ANNIVERSARY



"Chronicle" Photos.

The Seva Sadan celebrated its Eighteenth Anniversary on Sunday last in the Malabari Memorial Hall. Photo on the left shows Lady Cowasji Jehangir who presided on the occasion, addressing the gathering. Right: A Section of the representative gathering.

## SCENE OF TERRIBLE HOUSE COLLAPSE.



"Chronicle" Photos.

Pitha Street, Bombay was the scene of a terrible tragedy in the early hours of Monday morning when a portion of a five-storied building suddenly collapsed burying a number of inmates. Left: A sectional view of the building showing the rickety nature of the structure. Right:—The debris which revealed many a tragic remains.

## NATIVE TRUSTEESHIP!

## DEATH PENALTY FOR RAPE.

## WHITE SETTLERS' MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, June 24.

We have here a good example of bogus Native Trusteeship claimed by the White settlers in Kenya, which would clearly appear from the resolution passed by the Executive of the Convention of Associations. (The Settlers' Parliament) which reads:—"Finally, this Executive while it wishes to record its full appreciation of the energy and promptitudes with which His Excellency has already acted in this matter, and is continuing to act, respectfully but strongly urges the Executive of the Government and the Judiciary solemnly to consider that the present state of public feeling in Kenya and the History of the Colonies which include a population clearly indicates that if the present tendency is not stopped by Law, it may be stopped by lawlessness, disastrous alike to the administration of justice, to the best interests of both Europeans and Native Populations and to the Progress of the Colony."

The above resolution has been passed by the Convention on an attack made by a Native on a White woman and this has been supported by all the European papers in this Colony. The "Mombasa Times" and the "East Coast Herald," one of the leading dailies on the East Coast says:—"The Government must shoulder the responsibility. It must decide whether its policy is going to be guided by arm chair critics at Home totally unfamiliar with local conditions; having but the faintest knowledge of the Native temperament and characteristics; it must determine whether it is going to continue to pander to sadly misinformed sentimentalists overseas, or whether its conduct of Native affairs is going to be dictated by local conditions and local public opinion, backed up by its own experience and knowledge of the

black man. Along former route lies that anarchy and that chaos which is so solemnly indicated in the resolution passed by the Executive of the Convention of Associations. The latter alternative presents the hope of bright and happy future days with the Native brought, by means of a sane, consistent, stern yet just policy to a full realisation of his obligations under the Law of the Land and fully aware of the dire penalties he will have to pay should he infringe the laws. The introduction of the death penalty for rape is one step in the right direction. But much more remains to be done. The undisciplined hordes of uncouth Natives who are ever increasingly thronging our urban centres; the loosely compiled Ordinances dealing with Masters and servants; the labour Laws—these and many other phases of life closely affecting Native interests must be ruthlessly and speedily overhauled with full reference to local needs and conditions as apart from the demands of the overseas sentimentalists to whom chiefly are due the present appalling conditions of degeneration and indiscipline. Pandering to the mistaken sentiment of these people has, we do consider, brought about the present unfortunate and perilous state of affairs. At the parting of the ways the Government may accept either alternative. And if the Kenya Administration wishes to govern this country it must, (even to the extent of taking up an opposing line of policy, when occasion demands), to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "consider and consult local public opinion." There is no other way out really—except that route along which lies the disruption of British Settlement, and influence in these parts and the breaking up of this young microcosm of Empire. Will Sir Edward Grigg and his advisers and counsel, lora be strong enough to face the situation."

We read in Local papers that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the Death Penalty for rape. Heaven knows to what extent these Whites are prepared to go. Sometimes they are basing their Native Trusteeship slogan on Civilisation, sometimes on imparting education to the Natives and some times on colour, some-

times on mentality, sometimes on Native sound opinion and this time we find that they are prepared to preach the world the bogus Native Trusteeship in this Colony under the guise of exterminating the Natives of the Land by passing severe laws.

## PERSIA AND THE PARSIS.

(Continued from page 6).

It is expected that the distinguished person who negotiated for a loan to the Persian Government by Britain is going to be the Premier again. And let me hasten to interpolate an anticipatory explanation that a loan for Persia is absolutely a most necessary evil. It has to come, if the country is not to have a relapse. It will be for the Persians to see that the monetary bond does not reduce them to bondsmen. If, therefore, as appears very probable, there is another rapprochement between Persia and England and the Persian Government invites the Parsis without insisting upon changing their nationality, at least for a short stated term, there is reasonable expectation of the Parsis carrying their capital to the old country for which they have doubtless a most unfeigned sentimentalism, which sometimes degenerates into silly verbal excess. Here the Persia Society with Lord Lamington at its head may also exert its influence and a co-ordinated move made possible.

Lastly I beg to urge what perhaps I should have stated as an introductory observation. None of us has the slightest desire to see any foreign influence in Persia, direct or oblique but we, who love Persia, must face the facts as they are. To blink them would not diminish their gravity. There is some discontent in the army. The latest intelligence we have received is dispiriting. This is so only because the country though organised is insufficiently provided with victuals. The best will and the loftiest principles are poor substitutes for empty offers. If it is felt that Britain

will again prove the perfidious Albion and that the Northern Bear would change its innate nature; by all means let the Reza Shah again approach Moscow or Leningrad and get monetary support to tide over the very trying times. In that case neither the wealthy Persian business houses in India and Burma, nor the Parsis' collaboration can be directly available. England has got to have it out with the Soviets. Any way, the Parsis are not to blame if they are expected as a community, to sponsor Persia as a gambler's wager; individuals will and do offer their share in the great renaissance.

## AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

A Bombay Government Gazette, dated Saturday last, publishes the text of Bill No. 13 of 1925 to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

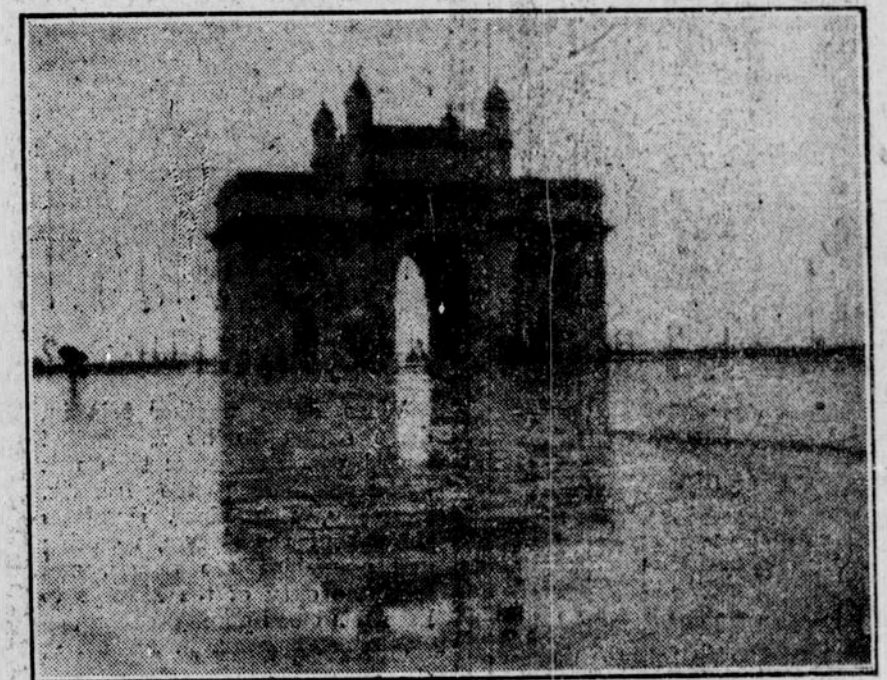
In the statement of objects and reasons, it is laid down:—

## NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay have recommended that a provision should be made in the Act that if the person appointed by Government to be Chairman of the Board or to officiate in the office of the Chairman is not a Government officer of eligible rank for retirement for a pension, he should, under prescribed conditions, be permitted to subscribe to the Trustees' provident fund and to qualify for retiring gratuity under the rules applicable to officers holding permanent superior appointments in the staff of the Board. The clause is intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Board.

Clause 4.—The Board have recommended that the provision contained in clause 2 of this Bill should apply to the present Chairman, Mr. W. H. Neilson, both in respect of his officiating and substantive tenure of the appointment of Chairman. This clause accordingly provides that the provision contained in clauses 2 and 3 shall apply with

## MONSOON IN BOMBAY.



"Chronicle" Photo. It rained heavily on last Thursday. The open ground in front of the Gateway of India was a sheet of water. The photo shows the reflection of the structure in the water sheet.

## AHMEDABAD LETTER.

## SOCIAL REFORM AMONG MILL WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

With the object of improving the social life of the mill-workers the local Major Mahajan is organising a Social Reform Sangh which will try to teach them to utilise their leisure hours to better ends, to spend their earnings in an economical and purposeful way. It will also organise lectures and magic lantern shows and try to start health-homes, reading rooms and music classes for their benefit.

It will also try to prepare suitable literature for distribution among them. The membership is open to all persons above the age of twelve who pay the subscription of four annas and who have given up drinking six months previous to the date of joining the Sangh. The membership of the Sangh will not be limited to the labouring classes only.

**MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT CENSURED.** The Managing Committee of the local Municipality have passed a vote of censure on Mr. Kalidas, their President, on the ground that he ignores the convenience of members in fixing the time and date of meetings, unduly prolongs the discussion of a subject in order to make his viewpoint prevail and thus obstructs work.

Prof. Swaminarayan was offered the post of Professor of Mathematics in the Gujarat College but he has declined it in view of his political commitments.

The people of Naroda and the mill-workers in the Frame department of the Ashok Mill have decided to give up liquor and meat and to accept any punishment which a Committee appointed for the purpose may choose to inflict for any lapse in observing their vow in the matter.

retrospective effect from the date on which Mr. Neilson was first appointed to act as Chairman.

Clause 5.—The form in which sub-section (2) of Section 61A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as enacted by Bombay Act XVII of 1925, has been passed produces a position at variance with that resulting from section 123 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. This was not intended. The clause is accordingly designed to remove this inconsistency by the transfer of the reference to warehouses appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, from the main provisions of the section to the exception contained in the said section.

## MR. DUMASIA &amp; ELECTIONS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The elections are approaching, and hence Mr. Dumasia is blustering. Habitually, he is blundering. Please look at his latest feat in the Corporation.

(1) Mr. Dumasia denounced the system of Government nomination on the Standing Committee.

(2) In the same breath, he condemned the Government for not nominating Mr. Kelly on the Standing Committee! Inconsistency in excelsis!

(3) Further, he censured Minister Jadav for meddling in Municipal election matters and for nominating his favourites!

(4) And yet it was the said same Mr. Dumasia who had taken Mr. Bole to Mr. Jadav and congratulated Mr. Bole on his nomination! Verily, Mr. Dumasia is dubious beyond expression.

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## Mhatre's Art Studio.



Photograph of the Memorial  
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Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or  
mixed, and due to any origin promptly  
cured by internal and external application  
including those for fungation and bath  
for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per box.  
Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., F.R.C.S., Profes-  
sor of Dermatology, Grant Medical Col-  
lege, Bombay, after examining our patient  
under treatment states:—She says she is  
hopeful of a complete recovery. P.  
Veeravani, Esq., Surgeon, Coon-  
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or white patches, due to loss of pigmen-  
tation or colouring matter in the blood or  
other causes cured by specific, internal  
and external at Rs. 10 per set.  
Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my  
white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Mera,  
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Used in two cases found and good result.  
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It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of appli-  
cation into Black. No dye is like it and  
none will give you such satisfaction. R. U.  
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If you want to pay for the article  
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VIEL-O-PHONE NEEDLES they  
are equal to any best needles  
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Do not matter under what name  
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When 'damp weather' sets in,  
don't expect to be rheumatic!  
Guard yourself against such risk  
by strengthening the kidneys.  
Normally, rich blood circulates  
throughout the system, repairing  
and nourishing the tissues, and  
it is the duty of the kidneys to  
keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in  
the weather, add to the burden.  
The kidneys may not be equal  
to the strain. They fail to filter  
out from the blood, uric acid and  
other harmful impurities, which  
cause backache, lumbago, sciatica  
and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints  
develop. Immediately you begin  
to experience rheumatic twinges,  
urinary trouble, backache, or other  
sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's  
Backache Kidney Pills, and you  
will soon be well again. Better  
still, you can prevent kidney trouble  
by taking an occasional course of  
Doan's as a precaution.

## RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gon-  
orrhoea, Neuritis, Emission, Impotency,  
Hysteria, and other  
chronic diseases and it  
strengthens the power  
of body and organs. It  
brings the happiness,  
health, wealth, friend-  
ship & success in every  
aspect. By using this magical power is  
extraordinarily increased. Every one can  
use it with unexpected result. This is  
solicited. Price one for Rs. 1-4, three  
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**ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI**  
is the best nerve tonic for overworked  
and used up energy and the quickest  
stimulant for rejuvenating the old &  
hopeless impotent. This is the leading  
tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for  
30 Pills.

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An external liniment of the highest  
efficacy to bring about rapid and  
lasting sensation in the most hopeless  
impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.  
Rajvaldya Narayanji Keshabji,  
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

## Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent  
and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price  
Annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

## Karnik's AGUE Mixture

## CALCUTTA MARKETS

### MANCHESTER GOODS

At the beginning of the week just con-  
cluded there was slightly more enquiry for  
Grey Shirtings and Dhooties, with the re-  
sult that the off-take showed some improve-  
ment, but since the "rains" broke in Cal-  
cutta, in the 5th instant, clearances have  
been restricted and the market is now  
quiet. It appears to be the opinion of the  
majority of buyers from the interior that  
up-country demand is likely to improve con-  
siderably during the present month, but  
even if their hopes are realized we do not  
look for any marked advance in local values,  
for Calcutta dealers are anxious to dispose  
of their present holdings and are likely to  
accept low prices in order to do so.

In view of the dearth of goods issued on  
the 2nd instant by the U. S. Bureau, fore-  
casting a crop of 15,585,000 bales, dealers  
are for the time being unwilling to nego-  
tiate for anything but their urgent require-  
ments.

Grey Shirtings.—For a few days at the  
end of last week demand improved, but the  
market is again quiet with bazar rates 2  
to 3 annas below last week's levels.

Grey Dhooties.—There has been rather  
more enquiry in this section and values are  
slightly firmer.

Whites are very quiet and prices have  
again declined.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to re-  
port.

Yarns.—The market is inactive, but it is  
anticipated that enquiry will improve in the  
near future.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Rod Yarn, per lb., Rs. 1.1 to Rs. 1.7.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37-1/2 by 13, 7

lbs., Rs. 8.5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38-1/2 by 16, 8 1/2 lbs.

Rs. 10.7 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 by 16, 8 1/2 lbs.

Rs. 12.8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38-1/2 by 16, 10 1/2 lbs.

Rs. 13.8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38-1/2 by 18, 11 1/2 lbs.

Rs. 13.12 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38-1/2 by 19, 10 1/2 lbs.

Rs. 15 per piece.

Grey, Jacoet 42 by 20-1/2 by 20, Rs. 7.12

per piece.

\* White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds.,

Rs. 23.8.

\* White Shirtings 38 36 in. by 40 yds.,

Rs. 19.

\* White Shirtings 36 36 in. by 40 yds.,

Rs. 21.1.

\* White Shirtings, Raja, 36 in. by 40 yds.,

Rs. 8.6.

\* The prices quoted are, however, for pur-  
chases of not less than one case. For retail  
prices of one piece only add annas 8 all  
round.

### LOCAL SPIN COTTON YARN.

No change has taken place in the local  
Yarn Market and business continues to be  
on a restricted scale. Good rains have, how-  
ever, now penetrated into the interior, and  
the outlook is rather more hopeful.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to qualities  
and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2, Rs. 2.11 to Rs. 2.15.

Mule 12 1/2, Rs. 2.15 to Rs. 3.1.

Mule 14 1/2, Rs. 3.1 to Rs. 3.5.

Mule 16 1/2, Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 3.7.

Mule 20 1/2, Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 3.9.

Mule 22 1/2, Rs. 3.6 to Rs. 3.10.

### COAL.

Business continues at a low ebb, and  
there is very little movement of the mar-  
ket to report. Raisings continue good and  
stocks are accumulating owing to the limited  
demand.

Nominal prices are as follows:—

Deshgaur—Rs. 6.4 to Rs. 6.8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharra—Rs. 5 to Rs.

5.8.

11 and 12 Seams Jharra—Rs. 3.12 to Rs.

4.8.

40 Seams Jharra—Rs. 2.12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegaur—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.8.

### GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. in their weekly  
gunny market report, dated Calcutta, 7th  
instant state:—

\* Heavy Goods.—There has been a good  
demand for Hy. C's and a fair trade has  
resulted for near and forward deliveries at  
an advance over last rates. Other qualities  
also show an increase, but with the excep-  
tion of Cornsacks the business done has  
been of small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E Bags  
for June at Rs. 38/12/0; Liverpool Twills  
(41 1/2" x 2 1/4") for July at Rs. 33 basis.  
For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar  
Bags 2 1/2 lbs (6x8) for July at Rs. 38/8/0

to Rs. 59; Grainsacks (5lbs) for July at  
Rs. 120 for August at Rs. 118.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Woolpacks  
for July at Rs. 2/9/0 and for August at  
Rs. 2/8/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August  
at Rs. 63 to Rs. 62/12/0 for August/Septem-  
ber at Rs. 53 to Rs. 51/8/0, and for Octo-  
ber at Rs. 52; A Twills (48") for July at  
Rs. 62/12/0 basis; Woolpacks for July at  
Rs. 2/9/0 for August and August/Septem-  
ber at Rs. 2/8/0.

For Burma and the Straits.—Hy. C.  
Bags (2 1/2" blue) for July at Rs. 52 striped;  
Hy. C. Bags for October/December at Rs.  
49/8/0 to Rs. 50 to Rs. 48, for October/  
March at Rs. 50 for January/March at Rs.  
49; A Twills for Ready at Rs. 57/12/0 for  
November/December at Rs. 58 for Novem-  
ber/March at Rs. 57.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bom-  
bay.—B Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/4/0; for  
November/March at Rs. 48/8/0 for Janu-  
ary/March at Rs. 48/8/0.

Resins.—Holders of ready goods have  
been very reserved and this has tended to  
maintain prices. Export enquiry has been  
almost entirely for 9 Porter cloth for early  
shipment, but the volume of business pos-  
sible has been limited. Cotton Packs have  
met with good attention, and a few sales  
of 9 Porters are reported for forward deliv-  
ery mainly on speculative account. To-  
wards the close, the figures of the Prelimi-  
nary Jute Forecast were issued, showing an  
estimated average of 3,05,000 and values  
in consequence are easier for all positions.

9 Porters for ready and July at Rs. 15/8/0  
to Rs. 1 1/2/0 to Rs. 15/10, for July/Septem-  
ber at Rs. 15/9/0 to Rs. 1 3/10 to Rs.  
15/7/0 for October/December at Rs. 15 to  
Rs. 15/6/0 to Rs. 14/10/0 for October/  
March at Rs. 15 for January/March at Rs.  
14/12/0 to Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 14/8/0. Cot-  
ton Packs (3lbs) for early July at Rs. 100  
for July at Rs. 99 to Rs. 99/8/0, for early  
August at Rs. 98/8/0 to Rs. 99 for August  
at Rs. 97 to Rs. 98/8/0. 11 Porters for  
ready and July at Rs. 20/2/0 to Rs. 20/3/0  
to Rs. 20 for July/September at Rs. 20/4/0  
to Rs. 20/12/0 to Rs. 20/2/0 for October/  
December at Rs. 19/4/0 to Rs. 19/12/0 to  
Rs. 19 for January/March at Rs. 18/14/0  
to Rs. 19/4/0 to Rs. 18/10/0.

## KIRKEE ORDNANCE FACTORY WORKERS' UNION.

Mr. Ernest Kirk, Organising Secretary,  
S. I. Railway Labour Union, visited Kir-  
kee and Bombay last week in the interests  
of labour. At Kirkee he addressed two  
well-attended meetings of the workers of  
the Arsenal and the Ammunition Factory.  
Mr. Kirk, who is also a member of the  
Advisory Board of the Cordite Factory  
Labour Union, Aruvankadu, Nilgiris, and  
their representative, was the bearer of a  
special message from the Ordnance Factory  
workers in the Nilgiris to the workers of  
the Ordnance Factories at Kirkee. An ex-  
tract from this message which explains its  
purpose reads as follows:—

"Our experience has shown us  
that unless and until we are  
united on these general demands that  
touch every worker in the various Ordnance  
Factories—demands, for instance, for gra-  
tuitous provident fund, etc., all of which  
must first be sanctioned by the Government  
Financial Authorities—the efforts of a  
minority of workers, however well orga-  
nised, will be severely handicapped. We  
must speak with one voice. This can best  
be done, we suggest, by having a Union at  
each Factory and co-ordinating our efforts.  
We are willing to do our best towards this  
and trust you will respond."

The message, which was well received, ap-  
pears to have had the desired effect for at  
the first meeting, presided over by Mr. N.  
M. Joshi, M. L. A., the existing Arsenal  
Workers' Union at Kirkee was strengthened  
and the men considerably heartened, while  
at the second meeting, at which Mr. B. S.  
Kamat presided, and which was attended  
largely by workers of the Ammunition Fac-  
tory, of whom there are over 3,000, a new  
Union was formed and a provisional com-  
mittee appointed. A resolution was also  
passed at this combined meeting requesting  
the authorities to kindly grant the same  
recognition to the Arsenal Union as is al-  
ready accorded by them to the Cordite Fac-  
tory Labour Union.

Before forming the Ammunition Factory  
Labour Union, Mr. Kirk had an interview  
with Col. Hare, the officer-in-charge of the  
Factory. Mr. Kirk expressed the opinion  
that the Colonel, who has a reputation for  
being absolutely straight and fair in his  
dealings with the men, would place no  
obstacles in the way of the Union provided  
the men wanted it and it was properly or-  
ganised and managed.

On the following night, Messrs. Kirk and  
Thengdi met the Provisional Committee  
when a draft of the constitution and rules  
was prepared and approved. The Provi-  
sional Committee has now taken things in  
hand and another meeting is to be held  
this week by the men themselves at which  
the rules will be adopted, officers and mem-  
bers of the Committee elected and an Ad-  
visory Board formed.

## M. Kannan Brothers

Weaving Establishment.

Chowa, CANNANORE.

(Winners of certificates in Indian  
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Manufacturers of reliable and up-to-date  
Cotton, Silk and morocreed, Costings  
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M. KANNAN,

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## ZANDU'S MALARIA MIXTURE

and ROOT IT OUT

In Repeated attacks of Fever  
with Enlargement of Spleen, Loss  
of Strength, Loss of Appetite

USE IT PROMPTLY & PERSISTENTLY

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has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating  
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but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—  
the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous  
improvement. Magical in relieving headache,  
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Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne  
TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP,

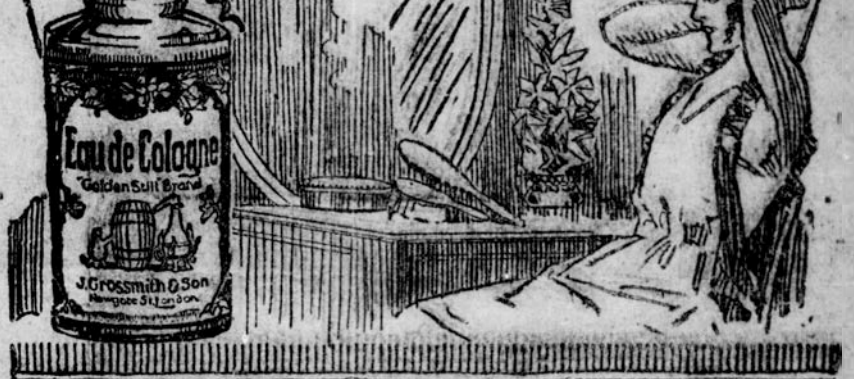
BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless  
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Representatives: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.



## Mother!

Would you not be horri-  
fied at the thought of  
robbing baby of his  
birthright?

Breast-feeding is every baby's birthright and you will realise  
that you must breast-feed your baby. If you can, when you stop  
to think of the many and grave dangers to which artificially  
fed babies are exposed. Infantile diarrhoea, rickets and  
marasmus, which take such a heavy toll of bottle-fed babies,  
year by year, are almost unknown amongst breast-fed babies.

If you have insufficient milk, if your milk is  
too poor in quality to satisfy baby, or if you  
yourself suffer from fatigue or overstrain as a  
result of nursing baby, you will find a means  
of overcoming all these difficulties in Lactagol.

LACTAGOL, taken by the nursing mother, copiously in-  
creases the flow and so enriches the quality of the milk  
and that the baby is fully satisfied, looks well, sleeps well and  
is contented and happy. It also strengthens mother and  
leads to a renewed feeling of vigour and well-being.

## LACTAGOL FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Is prescribed by doctors, recommended by nurses, and used in  
over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone.  
Taken before baby comes, LACTAGOL strengthens the mother in  
such a way that she is far better enabled to support the strain of  
baby's arrival and also ensures for baby firm flesh, strong bone  
formation and good, sound teeth. Obtainable from all Chemists,  
Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PARSON & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey.  
Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay;  
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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from  
impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA,  
which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

## WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest  
medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.  
The Perfect and most valuable remedy for TORPID LIVER, CONSTIPATION, ERUPTIONS,  
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The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

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Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

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Special Representatives for India:  
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Mrs. ....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

### PROGRESS IN SATARA DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)  
Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and Vice-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, visited Karad and Islampur in the Satara District on the 7th and 8th of July to preside at General Meeting of the Branches of the Provincial Bank at these two centres. Before proceeding to Karad, Mr. Devadhar visited Kirloskarwadi and went round the Agricultural Implements Factory of Kirloskar Bros., Ltd., Mr. Devadhar was explained the recent development of the works and shown the hand and power pumps manufactured by the Firm which have become very popular during the last year or so. The Firm is very anxious to develop connections with Co-operative Banks not only in this Presidency, but in neighbouring States and Provinces as well and to start a co-operative Bank for the employees of the Firm. Another institution visited was the Ogale Glass Works at Ogalewadi, Karad, which has recently placed on the market hurricane lanterns wholly manufactured at the Works.

The annual general meeting of Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Provincial Co-operative Bank's branch at Karad was held on the premises of the local library. The business of the Branch had increased during the year and it was mentioned that recoveries were higher than in the previous year by Rs. 25,000. Maximum credits were granted to 22 societies and systematic inspection was carried out of practically all the Societies, under the Branch. Proposals had been received for the organization of two Unions at Khanapur and Karad and Taluka Development Association had recently been registered at Karad.

Another public meeting under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee was held at the same place in connection with the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund, and a committee was appointed to collect money in aid of the Fund.

From Karad Mr. Devadhar proceeded to Islampur where on the morning of the 8th July, he presided over the first annual general meeting of the new Co-operative Urban Bank for the town. The meeting was very well attended and in addition to the applicants for registration thirty new persons were admitted to membership. Mr. B. N. Rajadaya, the District Hon. Organizer, Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Managing Director, and Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, the Manager of the Provincial Bank delivered brief speeches explaining the lines of working the Urban Bank should follow and welcoming the new co-operative activity in the area. Mr. Devadhar then addressed the meeting at some length emphasising the importance of co-operative credit in the promotion of trade, commerce, industry and agriculture on sound lines.

After this meeting was dissolved a public meeting was held with Dr. S. M. Vaidya in the chair to hear Mr. Devadhar's appeal for contributions in aid of the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund. A small committee was appointed to collect donations.

In the afternoon there was held in the hall of the new building, which is under construction for the Branch of the Provincial Bank, a meeting of societies under the branch. The number of affiliated societies had increased by 12 and the amount invested with them by Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 6 1/2 lakhs. After the presentation of the Report of the Committee, there were placed before the meeting four resolutions drafted by the Advisory Committee. The first resolution congratulated Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who is a prominent Director of the Bank on his being knighted and the second approved of the proposal to start a purchase and sale Union composed of societies which would absorb the Yellur Union's shop at Kolhapur and the Sale Society at Islampur and might start a Branch at Sangli. There was a keen discussion on the next two resolutions both of which recommended the Bank to introduce two new conditions to govern the credit sanctioned to non-union societies. One of the conditions related to the scrutiny of the work of union supervisors and the other to the examination of outside indebtedness of individual borrowers. Both the resolutions were passed, ultimately in a recommended form. Lastly Mr. V. L. Mehta informed the meeting that the Board would be glad to revise the rules for the constitution and working of the Advisory Committee immediately on receipt of a draft of the proposed amendments from the Committee.

From Islampur, Mr. Devadhar accompanied by the Managing Director and the Manager of the Bank and the District Honorary Organizer went to Sangli via Kolhapur where there is a Co-operative Sale Shop, to discuss with the Chief Sahab and his Council proposals for the establishment of a Central Co-operative Bank for the State, the organization of new societies, the promotion of co-operative education and the opening at Sangli of a Branch of the proposed purchase and Sale Union for the Walva, Tasgaon and Chikodi Talukas. Definite proposals were formulated, as a result of which there is a likelihood of the co-operative movement being actively promoted in the various parts of the State under the guidance of officers of the State as well as leading non-official workers.



## He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts every day. Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

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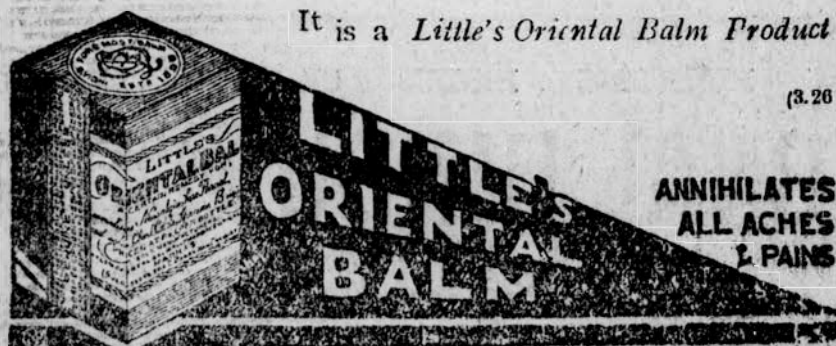
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